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**PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2007**

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

ALO	Arab Labour Organization
APC	Asian Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants
AU	African Union
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
BMU	Foundation for Population, Migration and the Environment (Poland)
BSF	Border Security Forces (Iran)
CAP	(United Nations) Consolidated Appeals Process
CEMRP	Central European Migration Research Programme (Poland)
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CIEMI/FOPREL	Inter-Parliamentary Special Commission on Migration of the Forum of Presidents of Parliaments of Central America and the Caribbean
CIMAL	Centro de Información sobre Migraciones en América Latina (Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America)
CNRR	National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation (Colombia)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRRPD	Commission for Resolution of Real Property Disputes
CRT	Claims Resolution Tribunal
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMM	Essentials of Migration Management
EU	European Union
FERME	Fondation des entreprises de recrutement de main-d'oeuvre agricole étrangère (Canada)
FONAPAZ	Fondo Nacional para la Paz (Guatemala) (National Fund for Peace (Guatemala))
GATOR	Global Airlines Ticket Order Recording
GDMRN	Global Development and Migration Research Network
GMG	Global Migration Group
HLD	High Level Dialogue
IAMM	International Agenda for Migration Management

**ABBREVIATIONS** (continued)

IASC	United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Humanitarian Affairs
IBM	Integrated Border Management (Azerbaijan)
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGO	International Governmental Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCC	Iraq Property Claims Commission
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IRI	Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq
LAS	League of Arab States
MIC	Migrant Information Centre (Slovakia)
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MIDSA	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
MIDWA	Migration Dialogue for West Africa
MOC	Migrant Operations Centre (Caribbean)
MODM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration (Iraq)
MOFA/RAS	Ministry of Federal Affairs/Regional Affairs Section (Ethiopia)
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MRC	Migrant Resource Centre
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OCAM	Central American Commission of Directors of Migration
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OTI	(United States) Office of Transition Initiatives
PIRS	Personal Identification and Registration System (Georgia)
PLACMI	Proyecto Latinoamericano de Cooperación Técnica en Materia Migratoria (Latin American Technical Cooperation Project on Migration)

**ABBREVIATIONS** (continued)

PRODEFRO	Border Development Programme (Guatemala)
PRODIC	Integrated Development Programme for Communities (Guatemala)
PROSABIE	Health and Welfare Project (Guatemala)
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration (Central America)
ROC	Regional Operation Centre
RQA	Return of Qualified Afghans
RQI	Return of Qualified Iraqis
RQN	Return of Qualified Nationals
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCEP	Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala
SICA	Central American Integration System
TCDC	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries
TSU	Technical Support Unit (Trinidad and Tobago)
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of the)
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOHCI	United Nations Office for Humanitarian Coordination in Iraq
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USRP	United States Refugee Program
WMVA	Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs (Cambodia)
WRAPS	World Refugee Admission Processing System

## Glossary

The following are brief definitions of the technical and financial terms used in the Programme and Budget.

**Budgeted resources** – This term is used for anticipated funding for the financial year to be received through reimbursement of services provided, or when there is a commitment by donor(s) to provide funds for the continuation of ongoing and/or anticipated activities. It also includes funding received in the current year or brought forward from previous years to be applied towards specific ongoing and/or anticipated activities.

**Core staff and services** – Staff positions and office support costs required for overall management and administration on an ongoing basis.

**Discretionary Income** - This income is composed of “miscellaneous income” and “project-related overhead” as described below.

**Earmarked contributions** - Contributions made or reimbursed for specific services or operational activities. Such contributions may not be used for purposes other than those for which they were provided without express authorization by the donor. The large majority of contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget are earmarked.

**Endowment fund** - A fund in which the principal must remain permanently intact and only the income (usually in the form of interest) can be used for projects and activities.

**Fiduciary fund** - A fund that is administered or managed by the agent or custodian (IOM) acting on behalf of a third party (e.g. government, donor).

**Income brought forward from previous years** - The excess of income over expenditure of a previous financial year and/or earmarked contributions received in advance of the current financial year.

**Loan fund** - A fund that permits the financing, in part or in whole, of the cost of transport of refugees and related services by giving loans to those who require financial assistance to migrate to areas of resettlement. Repayment of such loans is secured by promissory notes signed by the refugee or his/her sponsor.

**Miscellaneous income** - This income is composed of unearmarked contributions from governments/donors, and interest income. Such income is allocated, at the discretion of the Director General, for specific uses based on the interests and priorities of Member States (see “Discretionary Income” above).

**Projectization** - The practice of allocating staff and office costs to the operational activities/projects to which they relate. This concept, and its related tools and procedures, is referred to as “projectization”.

**Project-related overhead** - This is an overhead charge applied to all operational projects to cover the costs of certain project support functions in the Field and at Headquarters, which cannot be easily subsumed under a specific project (see “Discretionary Income” above).

**Unearmarked contributions** - Contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget are unearmarked if they are given as general support and their use is not restricted in any way.

## PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2007

### FOREWORD

1. 2006 saw the near completion of some large IOM programmes, and the prospects for 2007 foresee continued significant demand for the Organization's advice and services across a broad range of themes. Growing understanding of the many and complex issues related to migration and of their interlinkages has brought into sharper focus the need for coherence at all levels. This programme and budget has been crafted to enable the Organization to adjust to shifting demands and to remain flexible, responsive and cost-effective.

2. Demand for some particular services, specifically Facilitated Migration and Technical Cooperation on Migration, continues to rise. In order to provide effective **Headquarters-type** support and guidance, these two areas are being reinforced by adding positions in the Field.

3. In the **Field**, following extensive consultations with our Member States, we have proposed the establishment of the **Panama Administrative Centre** (PAC) to provide support to both the Western Hemisphere region and our global activities. Our experience with the **Manila Administrative Centre** (MAC) has convinced us that such centres are a cost-effective way of managing growth and allowing expansion within the constraints of limited resources. In 2007 we will continue to transfer and to consolidate functions in Manila as we develop Panama. IOM's capacity to respond rapidly to emergency situations has been demonstrably strengthened by having such a centre in Asia, as proven by events such as the tsunami disaster at the end of 2004, the Pakistan earthquake in late 2005 and further earthquakes in Indonesia in 2006. We believe such a capacity in the Western Hemisphere would benefit the Organization and its Member States.

4. IOM's work in the areas of both **migration policy** guidance - including providing **fora for policy dialogue** supported by evidence-based research - and of **International Migration Law** has grown steadily in prominence and recognition in recent years. 2007 will see further evidence of this and the release of important publications in both fields, including the fourth *World Migration Report*.

5. 2006 saw considerable developments in IOM's **partnerships**, which will be reinforced in the coming year. The Organization's work with the **private sector** continues to grow in significance and scope. In addition to receiving financial support and in-kind contributions for its activities, IOM has benefited from the creation at the end of 2005 of the Director General's **Business Advisory Board** - a representative group of key business leaders. The Board has proven an important resource of advice and ideas, and an effective means of passing key messages on migration issues to a broad audience. IOM's other partnerships with agencies in the **UN system and NGOs** continued to be fruitful. The Geneva Migration Group's expansion of membership and terms of reference as the new Global Migration Group (GMG) in early 2006 brought a greater degree of interaction and consultation to inter-agency collaboration, especially in the run-up to the High Level Dialogue (HLD) in September 2006. The impact of the HLD both on IOM as an individual agency and on the GMG as a group was not known when this budget went into print, but IOM intends to make the best use of the opportunities that the enhanced understanding of migration issues in general, and of migration and development issues in particular, that the HLD should bring.

6. The evolution of IOM's activities in response to changing needs and demands, and the constant search for cost containment and efficiency, has an impact on **staff** and is a challenge to the Administration in managing and supporting them. As we remain committed to humane and orderly migration, we also remain committed in our efforts to manage staff in an orderly and humane way.

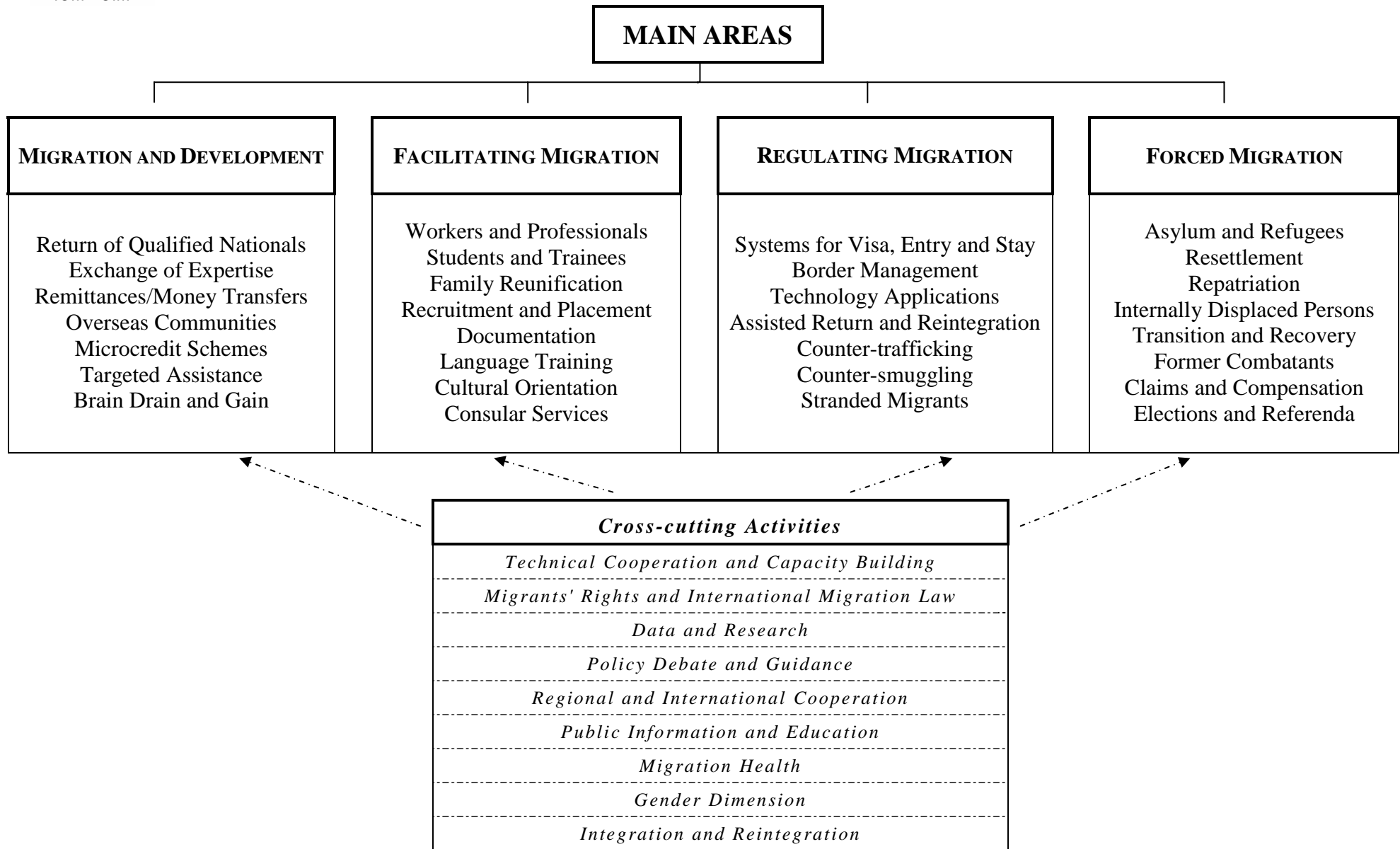
7. As you will see from the programme in this document, 2007 will be another challenging year and one in which I believe we continue to be well equipped to respond with your continued support and encouragement.

Brunson McKinley





# MANAGING MIGRATION



## INTRODUCTION

### Migration Challenges

8. World demographic, economic, political and social trends guarantee that governments and societies will need to put more and more emphasis on migration management in all of its dimensions. But the migratory landscape is a rapidly evolving one and new challenges are constantly emerging.

9. Overarching key challenges call for a **comprehensive approach** and the maintaining of a **balance** between the different elements and issues. A balance between the need to control borders and the need to facilitate movement across borders for legitimate purposes of trade, labour, tourism, family reunion and education. A balance between reducing irregular migration - and its most corrosive forms of smuggling and trafficking - and protecting individuals against human rights abuses. A balance between meeting the labour market needs of a globalizing world economy, while at the same time addressing the development needs of countries of origin. A balance between facilitating the integration of newcomers with diverse ethnic and religious traditions and addressing the implications for social security systems, and stability concerns.

10. Moreover, **connections** between migrants and their countries of origin need to be facilitated, improved and maintained to tap into the potential of migrants abroad to contribute human and financial capital towards the development of their home communities.

11. The **health** implications of a mobile world need to be addressed so as to raise public health standards worldwide. Access to health services and the issue of mental health are crucial concerns for public health management. In 2006, the need for crisis management in health has been brought sharply into focus by the avian influenza outbreak.

12. These are just some of the contemporary challenges of migration – many of which can be turned into opportunities that can benefit countries of origin, countries of destination and migrants themselves if effectively managed. But effective management of international migration cannot be achieved through selective attention to specific policy elements in isolation. What is needed is a **comprehensive, coherent and balanced approach** to migration, taking into account migration realities and trends, as well as linkages between migration and other key economic, social, political and humanitarian issues.

13. There is increasing recognition that effective management of international migration can only be achieved through **regional and international dialogue and cooperation**. An important addition to this is the recognition that in order to develop a shared approach to maximize the constructive potential of migration and to reduce its disruptive effects, we must understand the perspectives and needs of countries at each point along the migration spectrum.

14. As migration is increasingly seen as cyclical and not necessarily permanent, so the legislative, administrative and infrastructure arrangements have to be adapted also. The services in support of **migration for work**, or “contract labour”, are increasingly in demand. This not only calls for the matching of workers with opportunities, but also ensuring the provision of all the elements that go into making the “match” work for all concerned.

15. Events in 2006 have again shown that **integration** is a huge challenge, and not just for people regarded or labelled as “migrants”. The word “integration” has come to be shorthand for a very complex set of issues. Addressing them successfully requires a different way of looking at migrants’ and societies’ needs, in which mental and behavioural health and well-being are key. A sense of alienation can generate in anyone a feeling of being out of step with, or disconnected from, the surrounding society. Societies are changing fast, which requires people - both host communities and migrants - to make adjustments to their expectations and ways of living in order to feel comfortable with and functional in their communities.

16. Developments in **technology** are evolving rapidly and have a significant impact on migration management. Technology is not just applicable to travel and identity documents, though this is a significant element and important to the maintenance of national security and the facilitation of legitimate travel. There are also other important uses of technology in the migration sphere, such as facilitating voting for migrants abroad; more efficient and cost-effective transfers of remittances; data collection for migration management purposes - linking data sources, closing data gaps and facilitating data analysis; public health and individual treatment applications; outreach to migrants abroad to create and maintain links and networks, and to match potential migrants seeking opportunities with employers seeking workers.

17. During 2006 there was continuing demand for **emergency assistance** in natural and man-made disasters. The need for swift responses remains as great as ever. And those responses need to be able to provide initial life-saving assistance and effectively support rather than undermine the existing coping mechanisms, and to adapt to the shifting needs - from emergency to rehabilitation and sustainable development.

18. The migration world is complex and fast moving in which success depends on the capacity to both address the challenges of today and to anticipate the challenges of tomorrow, as well as to be prepared structurally.

### **IOM's response to migration challenges**

19. IOM works with migrants, governments and other partners in the international community to address today's many and complex migration challenges. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society and is instrumental in assisting to meet the operational challenges of migration, to advance the understanding of migration issues, to encourage social and economic development through migration and to work towards effective respect for the human dignity and well-being of migrants. These principles and objectives, shared by all Member States, form the overall framework for IOM's responses to migration challenges.

20. IOM works to enhance global understanding of migration issues by increasing the access of policymakers to information and analysis, promoting policy dialogue and sharing examples of effective practice, thereby strengthening government capacity to make and implement policy decisions. IOM also strives to educate the public at large on migration issues both through direct public outreach activities and through advising governments.

21. IOM offers advisory services on migration issues to governments, agencies and organizations to assist them in the development and implementation of migration policy, legislation and management, to prevent illegal migration, facilitate regular beneficial migration and provide assistance on various aspects of migrant processing and integration. It advises on technology applications for migration management and implements specific programmes. In an effort to have a more complete picture and draw on all relevant resources and partnerships, IOM is also reaching out to the private sector. The Director General's Business Advisory Board, formed in 2005, has met twice, in November 2005 in Geneva and in May 2006 in Cairo, and will meet again immediately before the Council session in November 2006.

22. IOM provides expert and practical support to governments all along the migration spectrum seeking to establish or enhance the necessary frameworks for promoting and managing legal labour migration, while combating illegal migration and exploitation. This includes various forms of assistance to migrants ranging from pre-departure to post-return.

23. Through its counter-trafficking programmes, IOM aims to protect persons from becoming victims of trafficking, ensures that victims of trafficking receive appropriate assistance and protection, trains government officials in methods and legislation to counter trafficking, and advises law enforcement agents on the proper treatment of victims.

24. In addition to regular assisted voluntary return programmes, IOM is increasingly being called upon to help migrants stranded in transit to return home safely. Assisted voluntary return

for stranded migrants is not just a humanitarian act; it also helps to spread the word, credibly and with great impact to others back home about the dangers of using smugglers and attempting the irregular migration route. IOM also assists migrants caught up in natural disasters or conflicts for whom evacuation and return home is the safest option.

25. In response to health needs, IOM provides health assessments to migrants, support to governments and populations to help rebuild their health infrastructures in the aftermath of emergencies, and migration health data, analysis and advice to help formulate policies on health matters, including access to healthcare, mental health and other issues relating to people on the move.

26. Recognizing the link between national development and migratory flows, IOM helps to locate and transfer or facilitate exchanges of skills and human resources to support the national development efforts of receiving communities through its migration for development activities, return of qualified nationals, transfer of skills, remittance management and programmes to reach out to and maintain contacts with migrants abroad.

27. IOM seeks to provide migrants with essential information which can affect their future well-being and destiny. This is done through information campaigns using a broad range of media, and the establishment of migrant information or resource centres. Information can be geared to inviting the participation of migrants in elections or referenda, informing them of new legislation affecting their status abroad, of conditions in their home country or compensation schemes from which they could benefit, or warning potential victims of the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking.

28. In order to promote cooperation across borders and regions, IOM assists in the establishment and running of regional consultative processes, seminars and other meetings, which can provide useful networks of collaboration and information-sharing on all aspects of migration.

29. To keep governments abreast of migration trends and to ensure the continuing relevance of IOM's programme responses, the Organization conducts and commissions research directly linked and consequent to its operational services.

30. IOM provides assistance to people fleeing conflict or natural disasters, refugees being resettled in third countries or repatriated, persons who are stranded, unsuccessful asylum seekers returning home, displaced persons and other migrants.

31. While some interpret "managing migration" as concerned with control and contrary to a rights-based approach, IOM considers that migration, when managed effectively, can indeed better ensure the protection of migrants. Managing migration includes addressing smuggling and trafficking. Managing migration means properly trained law-enforcement officials and, in turn, greater awareness and upholding of human rights standards. Managing migration well increases public confidence and makes it less likely that migrants will be exploited or subject to discrimination and abuse, with proper access to recourse when problems arise and to healthcare and other essential services which assure the well-being and security for all.

32. IOM enjoys a wide range of partnerships with international organizations, civil society organizations and academia. The Organization plays an active role in the new Global Migration Group which developed out of the Geneva Migration Group. The GMG now consists of the heads of ten agencies: ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank.

33. In addition to governments, international organizations, civil society, academia and migrants, there are other important players involved in the migration management equation, most notably the **private sector**. The private sector plays a key role in migration as a motor of economic development, an analyst and forecaster of needs and trends, an employer also of migrant labour and, crucially, as an important actor in communities and societies. "Corporate social responsibility" is becoming a watchword as companies find a confluence of interest in promoting

effective migration management and contributing to stable and healthy societies. IOM is increasingly reaching out to form and consolidate partnerships with the private sector.

### **Strategic focus**

34. The Administration will continue to strengthen the range, sophistication and coherence of the services it offers, particularly in the key thematic areas of migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, forced migration and interrelated activities.

35. The demand for technical cooperation and capacity-building activities is likely to continue to increase as governments turn to IOM for support in establishing humane, cost-effective and interoperable policies, legislative frameworks, procedures and technology applications to manage migration in a balanced and coherent manner.

36. Other activities for which we expect increased demand are in the area of services related to labour migration or “contract labour”, the ways in which migration can contribute to development, such as keeping migrants in touch with home countries, including through cost-effective remittance and skills transfers and participation in elections, and technology applications.

37. Integration activities will need to be adapted and remodelled to fit the evolving needs of migrants and societies, which in turn presupposes more extensive research and a deeper understanding of the issues and constraints involved.

38. The increasing recognition of the importance of the impact of population mobility on public health management and policies, encompassing physical, mental and social health, will mean continued demand for the work of IOM’s Migration Health Department. The continuing threat of outbreaks of diseases which quickly spread across the globe, with costs to societies which go well beyond health alone - affecting trade and finance, the political world and global economy - make global vigilance, preparedness and response capacity in the field of public health all the more important.

39. The Administration’s efforts to enhance global understanding of migration issues will continue. Preparations for the High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development at the General Assembly in September 2006 have contributed significantly to increase the understanding of the issues at stake and in bringing the ministries involved together to look at them as a complex but connected whole.

40. The Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department will continue to work to increase the access of policymakers to migration-related information and analysis, promoting policy dialogue and sharing effective practice to help strengthen government capacity to develop and implement migration policy decisions. The International Migration Law Department will continue its training, research and advisory activities in this important area.

41. The Administration will continue its efforts to reach out effectively to civil society groups to promote dialogue and mutual understanding. Outreach to the private sector should increase the Organization’s capacity to track, analyse, predict and respond to trends.

42. Planned activities for 2007 reflect the Organization’s commitment to address current and anticipated needs, to remain relevant and responsive, and to continue to improve its cost-effectiveness.

### **Adjustments to the organizational structure**

43. As part of the Administration’s ongoing efforts to streamline structures and optimize the utilization of resources, the structures supporting the Organization’s work are constantly reviewed in order to adapt to changing migration patterns. With the economic and development dimensions of migration gaining more prominence, it is imperative to tailor the work of the Organization to

addressing emerging issues through the establishment of appropriate structures. One of the concerns is the disparity between the realities of migration and the resources available to address them. It is against this background that the Administration is facing the challenge of seeking pragmatic options with limited resources to establish suitable organizational structures to address developments in the migration sphere.

- **At Headquarters**

44. No changes are proposed at Headquarters in 2007. The Administration continues to evaluate structures, taking into consideration measures to contain costs through the delocalization of functions to low-cost locations. Considering that the delocalization process has served well as a tool for managing IOM's growth, the Administration sees the potential for administrative centres to provide cost-effective administrative and management solutions. In this regard, MAC is expected to assume full responsibility for functions already transferred there, leaving the Headquarters configuration to focus primarily on policy and standard setting.

- **In the Field**

45. In line with presentations made by the Administration to Member States, the establishment of the Panama Administrative Centre (PAC) will further strengthen administrative support structures in the Field, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. The establishment of PAC will further complement efforts to better manage structural costs associated with the Organization's growth and expanding scope of activities by providing timely information technology, finance and administrative assistance to Missions in the region. The Administration continues to explore possibilities of transferring additional functions from expensive locations to the Administrative Centres and other lower-cost environments, without jeopardizing the Organization's operational capacity. This ongoing process will allow departments and units at Headquarters and MRFs/SLMs to cope with additional workload or demand, broaden the services and support being provided and refocus their core resources on policy, planning and standard setting.

46. As a result of the growth in Technical Cooperation and Migration (TCM) activities, and mindful of the need to place expertise and services closer to governments and other stakeholders, the Administration proposes the devolution of some TCM responsibilities to specialists in two MRFs in Africa. One specialist has already been placed in MRF Pretoria, South Africa, and supports programme development and implementation in anglophone Africa. The Administration proposes to take up funding for this position and fund an additional specialist in MRF Dakar to serve francophone and Arabic-speaking Africa and the Middle East.

47. In response to increasing demands by governments for cultural and pre-departure orientation, language and literacy training to facilitate integration of migrants in host countries, the Administration proposes to establish a post in the Official category in the Facilitating Migration Department in MAC to support this area of the Organization's work.

48. Recognizing the increasing involvement of IOM in emergency and post-crisis operations as well as the cluster leadership for Camp Coordination and Camp Management in natural disasters, the Administration proposes to establish a core emergency response team to strengthen the Organization's capacity and reduce response time to emergencies.

49. In order to evaluate the relevance and effectiveness of the Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs) and the Special Liaison Missions (SLMs), the Administration reviews their functions to ensure the efficient use of resources. The current structure continues to be effective in facilitating the flow of information between, and support to, Missions, and productive dialogues with governments, donors and other key partners and organizations.

### **Internal controls**

50. With the expansion in both the scope and volume of the Organization's work, the Administration recognizes the importance of strengthening and establishing the necessary internal

control mechanisms to safeguard the Organization's assets and ensure high standards in financial reporting. In this connection, an external accounting body, Pricewaterhouse Coopers, was engaged as consultant in 2006 to provide guidance on the possibility of adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) compliant financial statements in the future. A new financial system with better internal control features is under development, while internal procedures and work processes are being further streamlined to ensure compliance with institutional regulations in an effort to limit risks and improve quality control in all areas of the Organization's work, including accountability at all levels. These developments are expected to enhance transparency and boost the credibility of the Organization's work and financial reporting.

### **Budget format**

51. The Programme and Budget for 2007 is presented in two parts, in accordance with the Organization's financial regulations.

52. Part I covers the Administrative Part of the Budget, which is denominated in Swiss francs and funded by the assessed contributions of Member States. The presentation of the Object of Expenditure table on page 32 highlights the fixed and variable elements of statutory core costs.

53. Taking into account that Discretionary Income is used to supplement core structures that cannot be fully covered under the Administrative Part of the Budget, the table on page 25 presents combined resources from both the Administrative Part of the Budget and project-related overhead income covering core staff and office costs estimated at USD 49,481,700 million.

54. The Operational Part of the Budget, outlined in Part II, is denominated in US dollars and describes the activities for which budgeted resources could be reasonably estimated at the time of preparing the document. Any additional financial resources received for activities initiated in the course of the financial year will be reported in subsequent revisions to this document.

55. Specialized activities or general support functions are captured under the chapters for Reparation Programmes, under which two Claims Programmes provide compensation to eligible claimants, many of whom are migrants in the diaspora, and General Programme Support.

56. A new chapter has been introduced to reflect the activities of the Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department (MPRC). These range from development and dissemination of IOM and international migration policy analysis and approaches, over development and conduct of international migration policy dialogues, to research and publications on international migration trends, policies and practices.

### **Budget levels**

57. Taking into account the growth of the Organization and the changing pattern of migration that impact on the services provided by IOM, the Administration, in the context of the 2007 budget process, has approached the Member States, building a case to present the Administrative Part of the Budget on the basis of Zero Real Growth (ZRG).

58. Despite the tremendous growth of the Organization and the completion in 2001 of five years of voluntarily holding the Administrative Part of the Budget to Zero Nominal Growth (ZNG), some Member States have sought to hold the Organization to ZNG, in some cases indicating that their national policies required strict adherence to the policy as a matter of principle. Other Member States have recognized the stifling impact of ZNG on the management of the Organization and expressed support for the Administration's request for relief from ZNG in the form of some increase in the budget level.

59. Of concern to the Administration is the statutory cost increase of approximately CHF 1.0 million which has to be absorbed every year. An attempt was made to address this concern following the approval of the 2004 Programme and Budget (Resolution No. 1092 (LXXXVI)), when a Working Group was established to discuss and elaborate the Organization's budget planning process. The definition of statutory core costs was thoroughly reviewed and the

decisions reached (MC/EX/660) formed the basis for preparing both the 2005 and 2006 budget proposals. Although these definitions were developed and accepted by Member States, the application of the agreed budget preparation principles has not been accepted over the last two years, and the Administration has been compelled to absorb these statutory cost increases.

60. The proactive measures undertaken in recent years to contain and cut costs attest to the Administration's commitment to the efficient use of limited resources, whilst maintaining a core structure appropriate to support the Organization. The reality of the broad range of services required of the Organization in diverse locations across the globe to address international migration issues obviously presents significant management challenges, making it paramount that appropriate structures supporting the Organization's activities be established. Dealing with a mounting array of migration concerns whilst striving at the same time to be financially credible and responsible is proving to be a difficult task. Although efforts are constantly made to streamline structures, available resources are inadequate to deal with the scope and magnitude of management issues.

61. Against this background, the Administrative Part of the Budget has been prepared on the basis of zero real growth to cover cost and statutory increases relating mainly to staff salaries, which include annual step increases, increases in salary scales and increases in various benefits and allowances, all of which are linked to the United Nations Common System of remuneration followed by IOM.

62. The proposed Administrative Part of the Budget for 2007 is CHF 38,045,000, representing an increase of approximately 2.5 per cent, or CHF 926,000 over the 2006 budget of CHF 37,119,000.

63. The details of the Administrative Part of the Budget, now based on ZRG, are outlined in Part I of this document.

64. The proposed Operational Part of the Budget for 2007 is estimated at USD 438.5 million. This includes anticipated Discretionary Income, estimated at approximately USD 23.5 million. This part of the budget reflects only activities for which there is reasonable assurance of funding, as the Organization does not engage in activities where no financial commitment or firm pledges of funding have been received.

65. A description of activities and corresponding financing details are included in the relevant sections of the Operational Part of the Budget.

## **Conclusion**

66. With migration now recognized as one of the foremost concerns of our time with a global impact, and its relevance to political and socio-economic issues, the Organization will strive, *inter alia*, to strengthen ongoing initiatives to address a growing plethora of multi-faceted migration challenges. The Administration commits itself to effective working relationships with its partners, facilitate interstate cooperation and reinforce management structures to maximize the benefits of migration.



## SUMMARY TABLES

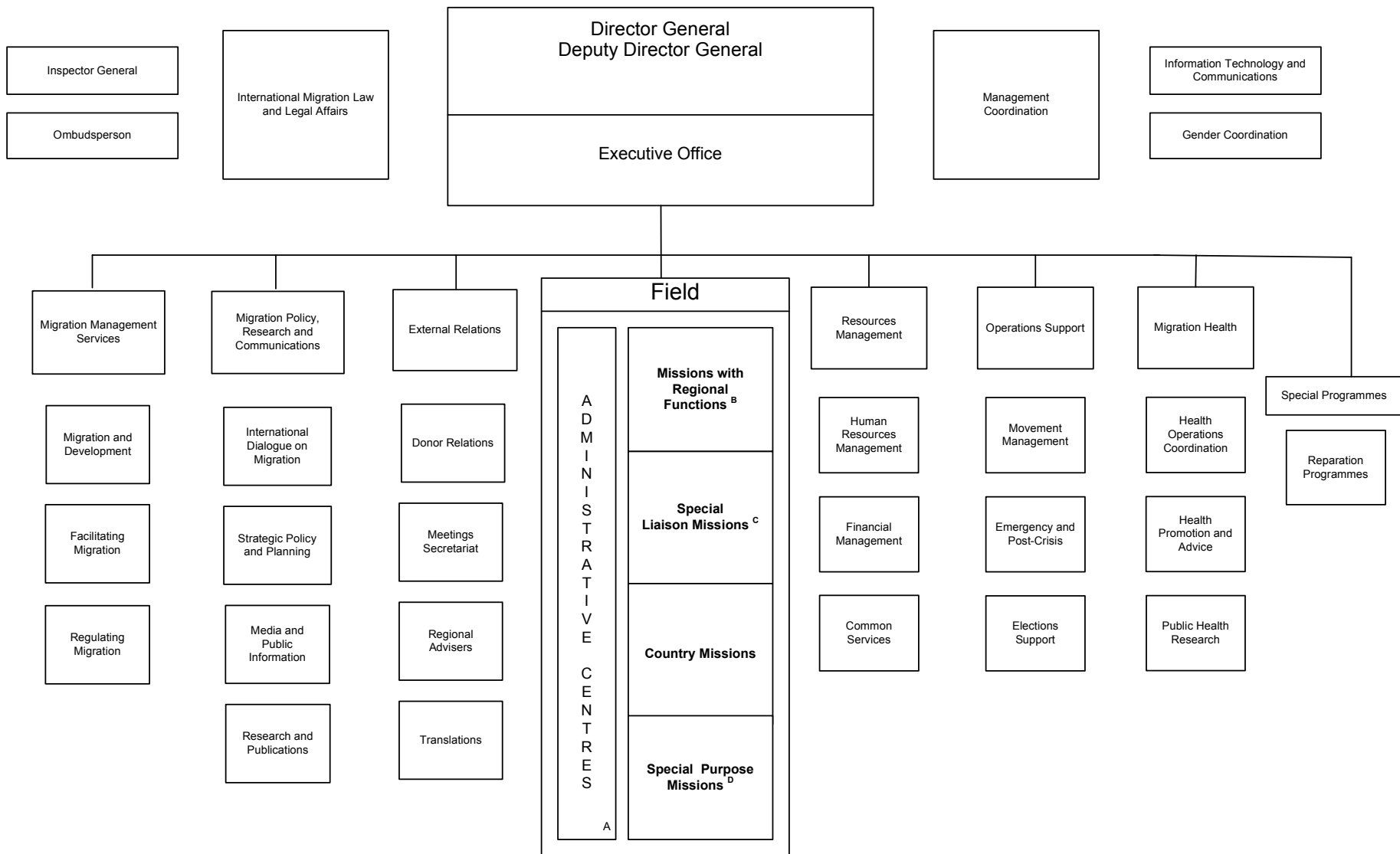
### Part I – Administration

	<b>2006 Estimates (MC/2176)</b>	<b>2007 Estimates</b>
	CHF	CHF
<b>Administration</b>	<b>37 119 000</b>	<b>38 045 000</b>

### Part II - Operations

<b>Services / Support</b>	<b>2006 Estimates (MC/2176)</b>	<b>2007 Estimates</b>
	USD	USD
I. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	197 061 000	203 910 700
II. Migration Health	29 891 500	31 189 500
III. Migration and Development	35 713 800	32 956 800
IV. Regulating Migration	94 993 200	130 659 300
V. Facilitating Migration	23 421 100	28 941 300
VI. Migration Policy, Research and Communications	252 300	265 600
VII. Reparation Programmes	39 765 800	3 051 900
VIII. General Programme Support	8 517 300	7 532 200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>429 616 000</b>	<b>438 507 300</b>

# IOM ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE 2007



IOM Administration Structure for 2007 - Organigram

**A. Administrative Centres:**

Manila and Panama City: Administrative support for Financial and Human Resources; Information Technology; Project Information; Staff Security; Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management and other functions.

**B. Missions with Regional Functions:**

Asia (Bangkok, Canberra, Dhaka, Islamabad); Africa (Cairo, Dakar, Nairobi, Pretoria); Europe (Brussels, Budapest, Helsinki, Rome); Americas (Buenos Aires, Lima, San José, Washington, D.C.).

**C. Special Liaison Missions:** African Union (Addis Ababa\*), Berlin, London, Paris, Permanent Observer to the UN (New York), Tokyo, UN and OSCE (Vienna).

**D. Special Purpose Missions:** Missions which are set up for short-term durations to deal with emergency operations.

\* Financed by Discretionary Income - no allocation of funds from the Administrative Part of the Budget.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR 2007

67. The issues relating to migration call for innovative and coherent measures to address the complex challenges facing governments and societies. Migration can only be managed effectively if it is addressed in a comprehensive manner, incorporating all vital components such as migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration and forced migration. However, the resources to manage and maximize the benefits of migration have not kept pace with the complexity of migration and its linkages with other issues.

68. Conscious of the gaps in dealing with the issues, IOM has pursued pragmatic approaches over the years to establish appropriate organizational structures in support of national as well as regional and international efforts in dealing with the diverse matters relating to migration. The structure continues to be service-oriented to enhance the provision of advice and services, and enable the Organization to be an effective partner in migration advocacy and diplomacy. Scarce resources, however, seriously limit the Organization's response capacity.

69. In the pursuit of its goal of achieving efficiencies through the establishment of lean structures, the continuing focus of the Administration is to maintain only policy-setting and strategy-formulation functions at Headquarters and to transfer administrative support functions to lower-cost locations.

70. The establishment of the Panama Administrative Centre (PAC) will complement efforts to better manage structural costs associated with the Organization's growth and expanding scope of activities by providing timely information technology, finance and administrative assistance to offices in the Western Hemisphere. The Administration continues to explore possibilities to transfer additional functions to the Administrative Centres and other lower-cost environments, without jeopardizing the Organization's operational capacity. This ongoing process allows organizational units in Geneva to cope with additional workload and demand, broaden the services and support they provide, and refocus their core resources on policy, planning and standard setting.

71. To better reflect the activities of IOM in emergency situations, the name of the unit for Emergency and Post-Conflict has been changed to Emergency and Post-Crisis.

### FIELD

72. Apart from the Administrative Centres, the Organization's Field Offices fall into the four broad categories listed below:

- Missions with Regional Functions
- Special Liaison Missions
- Country Missions
- Special Purpose Missions

73. The Manila Administrative Centre (MAC) and the Panama Administrative Centre (PAC) are considered as an extension of Headquarters, providing administrative support throughout the Organization.

74. There are 16 Field Offices designated as **MRFs** which provide administrative, financial, liaison and programme development support in a regional context and within regional consultative processes to Field Offices under their responsibility. This allows the effective sharing of limited core resources and expertise between Missions and within regions. The MRFs further ensure a consistent approach in important areas such as project development, application of administrative and operational policies and procedures throughout the Organization regardless of geographic decentralization. They also provide the structural flexibility for rapid and temporary deployment of expert resources to undertake assessment missions during the planning of new projects, or to monitor and advise on the implementation of project activities in offices with limited resources.

75. Recognizing the important special liaison roles of certain Field Offices, seven Field Offices are designated as **SLMs**.

76. The functions of the MRFs and the SLMs, which are generally established only in IOM Member States, are regularly reviewed to ensure relevant strategic regional approach and update their responsibilities in line with evolving migration needs. In exceptional circumstances, funding from Discretionary Income is proposed to cover an SLM not located in a Member State but carrying out special liaison activities.

77. A brief description of the functions of the Field structure is outlined below.

### **Administrative Centres**

78. Manila, Philippines - Serves as an information technology and administrative support centre for the Organization's activities. Oversees IOM Missions in North-East Asia and Timor-Leste.

79. City of Knowledge, Panama City, Panama - Provides information technology and administrative support to offices in the Western Hemisphere and some global support services.

### **Missions with Regional Functions**

- Bangkok, Thailand - Supports programme development and implementation and coordinates IOM programmes in South-East Asia and follows up on regional migration initiatives relating to the Bangkok Declaration, the Bali Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, and other regional processes, particularly as regards the provision of technical and programmatic support to participating countries. Represents IOM at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and other multilateral bodies with regional representation in Bangkok.
- Brussels, Belgium - Coordinates IOM approaches to policies and activities in relation to the European Union. Coordinates, guides and advises the Organization and its European Missions on EU policies, programming and funding. Develops and maintains liaison and coordination with EU institutions, NATO and other multilateral bodies with headquarters in the BENELUX region.
- Budapest, Hungary - Coordinates IOM activities in Central and South-Eastern Europe. Supports migration management processes in the region.
- Buenos Aires, Argentina - Coordinates IOM activities in the Southern Cone of South America and supports the South American Migration Conference Process.
- Cairo, Egypt - Coordinates IOM activities in the Middle East, maintains liaison and partnership with the governments in the region and with international and regional organizations such as the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Arab Labour Organization (ALO).
- Canberra, Australia - Coordinates IOM activities in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Liaises with concerned governments on regional migration processes, such as the follow-up to the Bali Conference and the Asian Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC). Maintains liaison with main regional bodies, such as the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat and the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference.
- Dhaka, Bangladesh - Coordinates IOM activities in South Asia and maintains relations with the governments, development partners and civil society of the region as well as liaison with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

- Dakar, Senegal - Coordinates IOM activities in West and Central Africa and maintains liaison with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other regional bodies (CEN-SAD, EAC). Promotes and supports regional dialogue processes such as MIDWA (Migration Dialogue for West Africa).
- Helsinki, Finland - Coordinates IOM activities in the Nordic and Baltic States and the European Neighbourhood countries (East). Supports migration management processes in the region and maintains liaison with the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Council of the Baltic Sea States and other regional bodies. Guides and advises the Organization and its Field Missions on Nordic donor policies and funding priorities, and liaises with donor entities.
- Islamabad, Pakistan - Coordinates IOM activities in Central and West Asia.
- Lima, Peru - Coordinates IOM activities in the Andean countries and maintains liaison with multilateral bodies located in the region, and provides support to the South American Conference on Migration processes in the Andean region.
- Nairobi, Kenya - Coordinates IOM activities in East Africa and migration-related activities in the East African Community (EAC).
- Pretoria, South Africa - Coordinates IOM activities in the 14 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States (except Tanzania), as well as The Comoros and the Seychelles. Develops and executes programmes and promotes and supports the regional migration consultation process in the subregion - the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA). Cooperates closely with the UN system, serves as a linkage between migration and development and the Secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) – an organ of the AU, and cooperates closely with the SADC and COMESA Secretariats.
- Rome, Italy - Coordinates IOM activities in Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey. Provides administrative and programme support to Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. Supports regional migration management processes in the region. Develops and strengthens cooperation with international institutions with headquarters in Rome.
- San José, Costa Rica - Coordinates IOM activities in Central America and Mexico, as well as IOM's relations and activities with the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and other regional processes, such as the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM) and the Inter-Parliamentary Special Commission on Migration of the Forum of Presidents of Parliaments of Central America and the Caribbean (CIEMI/FOPREL).
- Washington, D.C., United States – Provides guidance, liaison and ongoing programme support for IOM approaches to the United States Government, with particular emphasis on coordination with USAID and the U.S. State Department. Supports programme development and implementation of IOM activities in North America and the Caribbean, and oversees the IOM Missions in the Caribbean. Maintains liaison with multilateral agencies based in the USA, including the World Bank, the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization and various NGOs and other partners. Assists Headquarters with liaison and representation for the Government of Canada.

### **Special Liaison Missions**

80. With the challenges posed by the broad impact of international migration, the importance of having a network of SLMs to strengthen the Organization's relationships and fund-raising efforts has increased in relevance. The SLMs provide regular liaison with governments, United Nations

offices, other intergovernmental partners and relevant interlocutors in the non-governmental and private sectors on a broad range of issues related specifically to IOM's work in migration management.

81. The following seven offices are designated as SLMs: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to the African Union; Berlin, Germany; London, United Kingdom; New York, United States Permanent Observer to the United Nations; Paris, France; Tokyo, Japan; and Vienna, Austria to the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

### **Country Missions**

82. IOM has a global network of Country Missions which implement a wide range of projects addressing specific migration needs. These Missions are financed by the projects implemented in those locations.

### **Special Purpose Missions**

83. A number of Special Purpose Missions have been established over a specific time-span to deal mainly with emergency operations or as sub-offices of Country Missions.

## **HEADQUARTERS**

### **Director General's Office**

84. The Office consists of the Director General and the Deputy Director General, who are elected by the Council for a five-year term. The Office, which also includes the Executive Officer, has the constitutional authority to manage the Organization and carry out activities within its mandate through the formulation of coherent policies and of ensuring that programme development is consistent with strategic priorities.

85. The Gender Coordination function is responsible for the development and implementation of policies and programmes on gender issues, and to promote positive awareness and gender sensitivity throughout the Organization. It acts to promote the mainstreaming of the Organization's gender policy throughout IOM activities and programmes, and supports the development of initiatives to address the specific gender-related needs of migrants.

86. The Ombudsperson acting independently, impartially and confidentially, advises staff members on any grievances relating to the terms and conditions of employment and interpersonal relations. The Ombudsperson also advises the Director General and the Staff Association Committee about issues and trends affecting staff.

### **Management Coordination**

87. The Management Coordination function is responsible for facilitating the development and strengthening of management capacity and to ensure that structures remain adequate to respond to organizational challenges. It is also responsible for the coordination of complex activities undertaken by the Organization, and ensures accountability and follow-up, implementation of organizational policies and procedures, and facilitates cooperation between Headquarters units and Field Offices.

### **International Migration Law and Legal Affairs Department**

88. The International Migration Law (IML) Department was established to streamline and strengthen IOM's growing involvement in international migration law. The objective of IML is to increase awareness and knowledge on migration law and contribute to a better understanding of the legal instruments that govern migration at the national, regional and international level.

89. IML has created an online migration law database which includes international conventions, regional and bilateral treaties, international and regional resolutions and declarations, and national migration legislation. This database is designed to serve as a research tool for government officials, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society.

90. IML conducts research on migration law and current migration issues to analyse and evaluate the various aspects and interplay of international, regional and national migration laws. The outcomes of the Department's research activities are published in the International Migration Law Series.

91. IML provides training and capacity building for government officials, civil society groups, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and IOM staff on international migration law. Seminars are organized at the national, regional and international level and offer courses on various migration law issues, such as human rights of migrants, irregular migration, forced migration, the rights and obligation of states, and state security.

92. Legal Affairs is responsible for ensuring that the Organization's activities are carried out in accordance with the constitutional and other relevant provisions adopted by its governing bodies, and that its relationships with governments, organizations, private institutions and individuals are established on a sound legal basis. The Department provides advisory services including advice on national migration law and agreements at the request of Governments, in particular the conformity of national laws with international legal standards.

### **Office of the Inspector General**

93. The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) includes the functions of internal audit, evaluation and rapid assessment of projects for internal oversight purposes, as well as the investigation of cases of alleged violations of IOM Regulations and Rules and suspected fraud. Since the introduction of the Policy for a Respectful Working Environment in 2002, OIG is also involved in investigations within the formal complaints procedure.

94. Internal Audit undertakes financial and management audits of Headquarter units and Field Offices to ensure adherence to financial rules and regulations and administrative procedures. Evaluation sets the general standards and develops the methodology for evaluating programmes and project management processes throughout the Organization. The rapid assessment of project functions provides management with feedback and early indications of progress, or the lack thereof, in the achievement of intended results.

95. The OIG functions aim to: (a) ensure managerial consistency and organizational effectiveness as well as to propose measures to improve managerial efficiency; (b) strengthen the oversight capacity of the Organization; (c) synergize the oversight functions pertaining to finance and administration, as well as the operational activities of the Organization; (d) increase Headquarters capacity to ensure implementation of recommendations emanating from internal audit, evaluation, rapid project assessment and investigation; and (e) assess risk exposures and the risk management of activities by organizational units and heads of IOM Field Offices and other senior staff, as appropriate, and ensure that managers are equipped to evaluate and improve their own internal control and risk management systems.

### **Information Technology and Communications**

96. Information Technology and Communications (ITC) is responsible for directing, planning and implementing a global Information Technology (IT), information systems and communication strategy to assist the Organization to achieve its goals and objectives. ITC coordinates IT and communication development initiatives in the Field and at Headquarters, ensuring consistency with the Organization's overall strategy. ITC conceptualizes, implements and delivers IT projects and establishes strategic relationships with key suppliers and external partners. ITC provides technologies to enable partners to access and conduct business with IOM, as well as solutions that enhance the Organization's effectiveness. Where necessary, ITC develops and provides training to

users to ensure the effective use of existing and new technologies, while continuing to explore and identify opportunities to increase productivity and efficiency.

97. The administrative and operational functions at Headquarters are grouped into six pillars: **Migration Management Services; Migration Policy, Research and Communications; External Relations; Resources Management; Operations Support and Migration Health**. They aim to better serve the Field and provide optimal responsiveness to the needs of stakeholders, as described below.

### **Migration Management Services**

98. Operating within three broad areas of migration management, Migration and Development, Facilitating Migration and Regulating Migration, the Department of Migration Management Services (MMS) comprises the Return Management and Counter-trafficking Division, the Labour and Facilitated Migration Division and the Technical Cooperation on Migration Division, which provide project development and implementation support within the Organization. Migration and Development includes activities to support and promote the benefits of migration to countries of origin and destination and to migrants, as well as activities to reduce emigration pressures in countries of origin. Activities in the area of Facilitating Migration assist governments, migrants and employers during all stages of formal temporary and permanent migration programmes. In the area of Regulating Migration, IOM assists governments in building their capacity to manage migration through various measures, including the improvement of operational systems, technology, legal and policy frameworks, and intergovernmental dialogue.

99. MMS ensures that project planning and development are in line with the Organization's mandate and assessed needs, while developing strategies with Field Offices on new ways to support governments and migrants and complement the efforts of other international organizations to strengthen migration management practices. It also ensures coherence of purpose and strategy among the various activities. MMS develops policies, operational standards, tools and models, and provides operational back-up and training to Field Offices, as necessary.

100. MMS is also responsible for reviewing new project proposals for relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, and endorsing projects for implementation. It also provides guidance to the Field Offices in identifying opportunities for new activities in their respective fields of responsibility, and ensures appropriate synergies and cooperation within the Department, with other relevant departments and with external stakeholders. MMS also provides support and guidance to Field Offices in the implementation of their programmatic activities.

101. A more detailed description of the main responsibilities and functions of the three Divisions of the Department is provided below.

102. The Labour and Facilitated Migration Division carries out the following activities and ensures maximum synergy among them:

- **Migrant Processing and Integration:** the Division is responsible for coordinating and developing initiatives to assist governments and migrants under organized and regular migration regimes. It aims to improve existing programmes and processes and to render them more accessible, efficient, reliable and secure for both governments and migrants. It ensures that potential migrants are assisted in their entry application processing or status review procedures through adequate information on application requirements, completion and appropriate presentation of documents in support of their applications. It initiates measures facilitating the (re)settlement and integration of refugees and migrants in destination countries through pre-departure and cultural orientation and post-arrival integration support, to ease the difficulty of adjusting to a new environment while aiming to preserve social harmony between the newcomers and the host community.
- **Labour Migration:** the Division is the focal point for IOM programme development and technical support on migration for labour, including fixed-term foreign contract labour and related issues. It provides policy and technical advice to governments, Field Offices and



other partners on programmes concerning effective protection and support services to vulnerable labour migrants, and works to enhance the development impact of labour migration, including remittances. The Division also promotes legal channels for labour mobility as an alternative to irregular migration. It also keeps the Organization abreast of labour migration trends, and establishes priorities and the necessary capacity in labour migration. It also acts as the Secretariat for the “Colombo Process”, a regional consultative process on labour migration in Asia.

103. The Return Management and Counter-trafficking Division is in charge of the following activities:

- Assisted Voluntary Return: the Division monitors voluntary return and reintegration opportunities globally, and determines strategies in coordination with Field Offices and governments. It helps to strengthen existing operational frameworks through increased cooperation among sending, transit and receiving countries and donors. It promotes the establishment of procedures to globalize and streamline IOM’s return assistance in support of activities and objectives within three of the broad areas of migration management, and ensures sustainability of return through pre-departure and post-arrival integration measures. It provides expert advice to governments and other agencies working with migrants on effective return and reintegration practices.
- Counter-trafficking: the Division works to sensitize potential victims to the dangers of irregular migration and trafficking, as well as government officials to the plight of victims. Capacity building and training are provided to relevant government institutions, officials and NGOs to prevent trafficking and deal with its consequences. Protection of and assistance to victims is provided in the form of support to governments and national NGOs to establish and run rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, including health and legal services. The Organization organizes voluntary return and reintegration support to victims in their countries of origin. The Division maintains a centralized database on IOM-assisted cases worldwide which is used as a tool for further research, analysis and planning.

104. The Technical Cooperation on Migration Division supports and assists the development and implementation of projects and programmes aimed at strengthening the capacity of governments and other stakeholders to manage migration more effectively. The Division establishes strategic direction in technical cooperation matters, develops and monitors internal standards for project design and delivery, and works with Field Offices and governments to assess technical needs and to establish programme strategies and priorities. Technical cooperation projects address core concerns of capacity building in the areas of policy and operational migration management systems, including modern IT applications, and extend into areas linking migration and development, particularly activities to address root causes of economically induced migration. In strengthening capacities, the Division seeks to complement and enhance national, bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation efforts, and to expand dialogue, planning and practical cooperation among affected governments along the migration continuum. It also supervises the work of the Division’s technical cooperation specialists in the Field.

### **Migration Policy, Research and Communications**

105. The Migration Policy, Research and Communications (MPRC) Department is in charge of IOM’s International Dialogue on Migration and related forum activities, IOM’s strategic policy analysis and coordination on international migration issues, as well as research, publications, information and communication on international migration trends, policies and practices. The Department manages and coordinates:

- IOM’s principal migration policy forum and dialogue activities;
- the development and dissemination of IOM migration policy strategies;

- the development, management and dissemination of IOM's research programmes and publications on a broad range of international migration matters to internal and external stakeholders;
- relations with the media;
- the development and management of IOM's website and intranet.

106. Through migration policy dialogue at regional and international levels, applied and policy-oriented research and analysis, and improved communications solutions, MPRC aims to enhance IOM's capacity to assist governments in their efforts to monitor and manage migration flows and to implement sound migration policies, programmes, legislation and procedures.

107. International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) is designed to contribute to a better understanding of migration-related issues and to strengthen cooperative mechanisms between governments and with other relevant stakeholders to comprehensively and effectively address them. The IDM derives from IOM's Constitution, which states that the principal purpose and function of the Organization is "to provide a forum to States as well as international and other organizations for the exchange of views and experiences, and the promotion of cooperation and coordination of efforts on international migration issues". By providing a forum for international dialogue on migration, governments and IOM, together with other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector explore current migratory movements and the policy opportunities and challenges posed, with a particular emphasis on finding cooperative approaches to address them. The dialogue is designed to enhance the capacity of governments to ensure the orderly management of migration, promote the positive aspects of migration, and reduce irregular migration by providing them with a non-binding forum for discussions and exchanges of best practices and the opportunity to address specific issues. In coordination with relevant departments at IOM Headquarters and Field Missions, IDM works through the Council, inter-sessional workshops, regional dialogues and other international venues to pursue cooperation in the management of migration, identify and reinforce effective practices in migration management and build effective partnerships with the UN and other stakeholders, with a view to improving policy coherence and cooperative approaches on migration issues at the local, national, regional and international level.

108. Strategic Policy and Planning (SPP) develops internal IOM policy strategies on migration-related issues in consultation and cooperation with relevant departments and missions, and for the information of Member States. In addition, SPP prepares related IOM migration policy materials and position papers on key migration policy issues. In partnership with the External Relations Department, SPP develops and maintains relationships with external partners, including other international organizations, on specific migration policy issues and initiatives. SPP works with governments, partner organizations and institutions so as to draw effectively on existing data and resources and avoid duplication of effort. MPRC has created a process that will eventually result in the production of policy guidelines addressing specific migration issues. These are not of a sweeping, theoretical or binding nature, but rather tools to identify and address issues through a sharing of "best practice" approach.

109. The role of **communications** encompasses the design and oversight of the implementation of a uniform, coherent and efficient institutional communications policy for outreach to all IOM's partners. It provides guidelines and assistance on good communication practice and identifies and develops key messages that form the basis of IOM's institutional communication. It proposes key media, format and dissemination strategies for IOM's institutional messages and materials and designs and produces specific communication tools and materials for use by IOM staff and external parties.

110. Media and Public Information (MPI) is the Organization's principal interlocutor with the media. In consultation with other MPRC units, MPI formulates and implements a strategy for the dissemination of information to the media and other internal and external stakeholders in order to promote awareness and understanding of IOM policies and programmes. It assists in the

development and implementation of public relations strategies to promote IOM's image and objectives, while generating enhanced public understanding of migration issues in general.

111. Website, Intranet and Digital Assets Management (WIDAM), based in Manila, is responsible for meeting the Organization's electronic information and communication needs relating to IOM websites, intranet and the IOM Image Library. WIDAM, in coordination with other MPRC sections, ITS and other departments, takes the lead in developing and managing efficient, effective and user-friendly websites and the organizational intranet, and assists departments and Field Missions in making information available to internal and external stakeholders in a systematic, coherent and timely fashion.

112. Research and Publications: IOM's research function derives from its Constitution, which specifically refers to the Organization's role in "conducting studies in order to develop practical solutions". In cooperation with other units, the Research Unit collates and analyses statistical and other relevant data on migration and establishes a methodology for making such information widely available on a regular basis and in a reliable and comprehensible manner. Research also contributes to IOM's efforts to provide policy guidance to governments and to inform and shape policy agendas.

113. The Research and Publications Division is responsible for conducting and managing research on current migration policy issues as well as initiating new studies designed to enhance and improve IOM's programme delivery. The Research Unit assists IOM Field Offices to manage research projects and programmes through its evaluation and endorsement of project proposals, technical support and guidance, and reviewing final reports for publication. The Research Unit also supports efforts to enhance the research and data capacities of governments and other bodies, in order to contribute to sound policy making.

114. The Publications Unit is responsible for the formulation of an overall publishing policy and the production of many of IOM's main publications. It provides services to Headquarters and the Field in the drafting, editing, designing, layout, printing, distribution and sales of publications. The Publications Unit also coordinates IOM's marketing activities and coordinates copyright permissions with the Legal Department. Research and Publications also manages IOM's specialized library on international migration.

### **External Relations**

115. The External Relations Department supports the Organization's relations with Member, observer and other States, international intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other multilateral institutions. The Department is responsible for ensuring a framework for the consistent cooperation with partner IGOs, notably the United Nations. This includes guiding IOM's participation in formal coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (IASC). Much of this work is carried out in cooperation with the IOM Permanent Observer to the United Nations in New York. The Department is also the designated focal point for relations with the NGO community.

116. The Donor Relations Division, through its resource mobilization and related activities, is the focal point within IOM for donor liaison, appeal submission and reporting. The Division aims to strengthen and diversify IOM's collaboration with donors and partners on IOM programmes and new strategic initiatives, matching donor priorities with ongoing and prospective IOM programmes. This is achieved through a range of complementary approaches, including bilateral donor consultations, field-based assessments and briefings with representatives of the international community, development of resource mobilization strategies, and coordination of IOM inputs to multilateral funding mechanisms, such as the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). The Division is also responsible for the production and publication of IOM's annual appeal document *Migration Initiatives*.

117. The Regional Advisers maintain liaison with Permanent Missions in Geneva, government units in the states in their region of responsibility, and regional bureaux of other intergovernmental organizations. They follow regional dynamics and approaches in the migration field and advise the

Director General, the Deputy Director General and others on relevant developments. The Regional Advisers lend support to regional migration diplomacy and contribute to IOM policy in their respective regions. Acting as a resource on migration topics for IOM Offices in their region, they facilitate cooperation between Headquarters and the Field in respect of IOM activities.

118. The Meetings Secretariat (MGS) has overall responsibility for planning, organizing and following up on both formal governing body meetings and informal consultations. MGS provides guidelines and advice on the drafting of the documents for such meetings, and thereafter edits, finalizes, produces and distributes these. MGS is also the focal point for information concerning meetings and documents.

119. The Translations Unit is responsible for the translation of the Organization's documents for internal and external use.

### **Resources Management**

120. The Department of Resources Management (DRM) is responsible for the establishment and implementation of human and financial resources policies to ensure the efficient execution of the Organization's activities. The Department establishes and implements policies to ensure sound fiscal and personnel management and planning, as well as the articulation and coordination of financial and human resources proposals and policies and their dissemination to internal and external stakeholders.

121. The financial and human resources management functions are collectively responsible for the Organization's administrative, personnel and financial policies, and assist the Director General in overall management decisions.

122. Human Resources Management (HRM) develops and implements human resources policies to provide strategic support in linking programme and operational activities on the ground to necessary staff recruitment, retention and professional development. This includes the recruitment, selection, strategic placement and mobility of staff for the Organization, the deployment of staff for emergencies as well as the management of programmes, including the Associate Experts Programme, internships, volunteers and secondments. It is also responsible for establishing the conditions of service, benefits and entitlements, job classifications and social security of staff. HRM also ensures management oversight of the Staff Development and Learning Unit and the Occupational Health Unit.

123. Staff Development and Learning focuses on ensuring professional excellence, performance management and career planning and is responsible for the development and coordination of cost-effective learning activities for staff. The activities of the unit go beyond training initiatives to encompass the strategic management of the Performance Development System and a targeted approach to career and staff development planning. The Unit also manages a Learning Centre which provides tools and materials for the development of specific professional skills.

124. The Occupational Health Unit (OHU) deals directly with the health of IOM staff worldwide. This includes determining fitness to work and fitness to travel; responding to individual and personal queries on staff health; occupational health issues, such as disease prevention, stress management, HIV/AIDS prevention, and advice and action in the event of epidemics. OHU reacts to emergency situations including both emergency evacuation of staff members in the event of illness or accident, and medical clearance for staff deployed in emergency situations. The Unit ensures the provision of vaccinations and medical travel kits, where appropriate, and individual medical briefings prior to and debriefing following duty travel. OHU assists the Administration with the training of staff in occupational health issues, the establishment of internal policies (non-smoking work environment, alcohol-related problems) and acts as the medical liaison with the Organization's health insurers.

125. Financial Management of the Organization is administered through the Accounting, Budget and Treasury Divisions.

126. Accounting is responsible for establishing and implementing accounting policies, procedures and controls throughout the Organization and ensuring compliance with IOM financial and accounting regulations and standards. The Division analyses, monitors and reviews consolidated financial statements. It prepares regular management financial information and the annual financial report. It assists, advises and informs Field Offices and project managers on financial matters.

127. Budget is responsible for establishing guidelines and providing instructions for the Organization's budget preparation process. It elaborates the official programme and budget and other related documents in accordance with established financial rules and regulations and decisions of the governing bodies, and prepares the assessment scale on which Member States' contributions to the Administrative Part of the Budget are computed. It also establishes and monitors budget allocations. The Division assists and advises on budgetary issues.

128. Treasury has overall responsibility for the Organization's cash management, short-term investments and foreign exchange operations. It handles the receipt, custody and disbursement of funds to the Field Offices and general creditors, and staff payments. It is responsible for the investment management and accounting administration of IOM's Provident Fund.

129. Common Services establishes the guidelines for the purchase and maintenance of office supplies and equipment for Headquarters and specific programmes, and is responsible for protecting IOM's inventory.

### **Operations Support**

130. The Operations Support Department is responsible for monitoring and coordinating the activities of three units and assists the Director General in global operational decisions.

131. The Emergency and Post-Crisis Division (EPC) coordinates and assists IOM's response to migration emergencies, such as population displacement, large-scale evacuations and returns. It initiates contingency planning for IOM and early intervention action by supporting Field Missions in emergency situations. EPC is responsible for coordinating the rapid deployment of staff and resources in emergencies and oversees the programmes and projects during the emergency response phase. The Division also acts as IOM's early warning instrument and maintains a close watch on emerging humanitarian crises, for which it undertakes assessment missions and assists with project development. It maintains liaison with the emergency services of the United Nations and other agencies.

132. The Movement Management Division (MMD) is responsible for setting standards and policies, as well as for establishing support mechanisms for transportation activities. It oversees refugees and migrant transports and provides operational back-up to Field Offices in situations that require central coordination or expertise not readily available locally. It also maintains relations with airline companies and negotiates agreements with them at Headquarters, and provides assistance to Field Offices in reaching agreements with the carriers locally. It is tasked with the development and maintenance of operational systems to monitor and track programme activities and compile statistical data on movements throughout the Organization. MMD reacts to changes in programme application and elaborates solutions to logistical challenges. The Department also supports other services concerned with transport and related logistics.

133. The Elections Support Unit (ESU) provides support to governments as part of their efforts to expand the access of migrant communities to democratic electoral processes in their countries or territories of origin. Over the years, IOM has been involved in voting processes in countries recovering from emergency situations. As external voting has become standard practice in most developed and developing countries with significant numbers of their nationals residing abroad, IOM supports external voting operations on behalf of governments and electoral management bodies. ESU establishes the institutional procedures for the planning and organization of out-of-country voting, and works closely with governments to meet their specific needs and provide the necessary guidance in the implementation process.

## Migration Health

134. The Migration Health Department responds to the needs of individual migrants as well as the public health needs of host communities through policies and practices appropriate to address the challenges facing mobile populations today. Health issues affect all migrants and potentially cut across all areas of IOM's work. It is therefore the role of the Department to raise the awareness regarding migration health throughout the Organization and to ensure that the health of migrants is being addressed in all its activities.

135. The activities of the department cover control of infectious diseases, emergency interventions, chronic diseases, mental health, cultural and health concerns, human rights issues, migration health management and many other issues that affect the health of migrants and the communities they live in or transit. In carrying out its functions, the Migration Health Department works closely with IOM departments, Field Offices, the United Nations and other international organizations, governments and other partners, as appropriate.

136. The functions of the Department can be categorized as follows:

137. The Health Operations Coordination function provides guidance and technical support to IOM Missions to identify appropriate responses to demands concerning migration health, and provides technical back-up for the development of activities, where needed. In addition, it ensures liaison with key partners and governments, as well as close collaboration with other IOM departments and units to integrate health matters throughout the Organization's activities. Migration health field staff are entrusted with the development, management and oversight of projects as well as the delivery of direct health assistance to migrant populations.

138. The Health Promotion and Advice function advises partners, governments and IOM staff on the management of migration health issues and related strategies and policy development. In response to the growing international interest in migration health, the Department provides a forum for dialogue for policymakers, experts and partners with the aim of bridging the gap between migration and health policymakers and promoting the health of migrants through the integration of migrant health concerns into public health policies globally.

139. The Migration Health Research function responds to the needs of governments and agencies for evidence-based information on migrant health using modern information technology systems. Quantitative and qualitative research data on migrant health are analysed and disseminated for advocacy purposes and to guide policy developments and strategies. In addition, the Department recommends appropriate interventions and prevention strategies to combat ill health among migrants and their host communities.

## Reparation Programmes

140. As part of its Reparation Programmes, IOM fully implements Claims Programmes that provide compensation to eligible claimants, many of whom are migrants in the diaspora. The activities involve worldwide outreach and claimant assistance, the review and resolution of large numbers of different claims in various languages, an extensive notification process and the payment of compensation to eligible claimants.

141. In addition, IOM provides legal and technical advice and capacity-building services in the areas of property restitution and large-scale victims' compensation to national and transitional governments and international actors engaged in post-conflict peace building and rehabilitation efforts following natural disasters. These services include the review of restitution and compensation policies and strategies as well as assistance in the planning, design and implementation of reparation programmes in such areas as public outreach, the design of processing and valuation methodologies and the development of IT support and payment systems.

## **Administrative Centres**

142. Over the last few years steady progress has been made in the transfer of functions to the Manila Administrative Centre (MAC) as part of the Administration's undertaking to manage the growth of the Organization without excessively increasing the need for additional resources.

143. With the growth in programmes and offices in recent years, IOM's core support functions - particularly in the key areas of IT and administrative services - have come under increasing pressure to keep pace with the growth of the Organization owing to financial constraints, particularly in the Administrative Part of the Budget. As IOM's membership and programmes are expected to continue to increase, the Administration has either transferred to or added support in Manila, for functions previously performed at Headquarters in Geneva.

144. The main focus is on labour and IT-intensive functions, or those oriented towards support for IOM's global network of Field Offices. The Project Information, Staff Security, Field Procurement and Website Intranet and Digital Assets Management units have been fully transferred to MAC, as have an increasing number of functions within Accounting, Budget, Facilitated Migration, Human Resources, Information Technology, Migration Health, Movement Management, Publications and Treasury. The development of MAC and the delocalization of functions is an ongoing process to manage the growth of the Organization within the financial constraints of core funding. Units wholly present in Manila are:

145. Field Procurement Unit (FPU) promotes best practices in procurement in line with the Field Procurement Manual, assists Field Missions with their procurement needs and provides advice on civil infrastructure related initiatives.

146. Manila Accounting Services (MAS) receives monthly financial information from all Field Offices and advises missions on accounting issues.

147. Manila Human Resources Operations (MHRO) handles personnel files of all officials and Headquarters employees, advises on field personnel issues, supports staff development and learning functions and processes medical insurance claims.

148. Project Information Unit (PIU) assists Headquarters departments and Field Missions by creating and updating project folders on the intranet to store project proposals, donor agreements and reports, undertaking file searches according to specified needs, and sending a reminder to project managers as their donor reports become due.

149. Staff Security Unit (SSU) is responsible for developing staff security measures and providing related training. It also advises on mission and operational security assessments and maintains relations with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). It also ensures that the Organization's security arrangements comply with UNDSS requirements.

150. The new Panama Administrative Centre (PAC) being established will provide information technology and administrative support to offices in the Western Hemisphere. This will offer appropriate back-up for IOM's information technology and other systems and to keep up with global administrative support structures.

**CORE STRUCTURE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING****Core Staff and Non-Staff Items Covered from the Administrative Part of the Budget and Project-Related Overhead Income (part of Discretionary Income (DI))****PART 1: CORE STAFF**

	Administrative Budget		DI		Total		Total		Grand Total (USD) Admin and DI	% of Total Budget
	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Officials	Employees	Admin (CHF)	DI (USD)		
<b>Headquarters</b>										
Director General and Deputy Director General	2				2		727 000		586 300	
Executive Office	2	4	2		4	4	901 000	389 000	1 115 600	
Management Coordination	1				1		295 000		237 900	
Information Technology and Communications	3	3	1	1	4	4	1 378 000	462 900	1 574 200	
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs	3	1	2	1	5	2	803 000	373 000	1 020 600	
Inspector General	5	1			5	1	1 275 000	50 000	1 078 200	
Migration Management Services	11	2	1		12	2	2 486 000	229 000	2 233 800	
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	6	4	4		10	4	1 778 000	1 135 000	2 568 900	
External Relations	12	8			12	8	3 605 000	158 000	3 065 300	
Resources Management	11	14	1	5	12	19	5 302 400	1 192 600	5 468 700	
Operations Support	3	6	2	1	5	7	1 624 000	379 700	1 689 400	
Elections Support								60 000	60 000	
Migration Health	2	1	1		3	1	644 000	240 500	759 900	
Ombudsperson							99 000		79 800	
Staff Association Committee - Support Staff							77 000		62 100	
<b>Total - Headquarters</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20 994 400</b>	<b>4 669 700</b>	<b>21 600 700</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Field</b>										
Manila, Philippines - Administrative Centre	6	16	9	75	15	91	1 342 000	2 720 700	3 803 000	
Panama - Administrative Centre			2	12	2	12		654 500	654 500	
<b>Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)</b>										
Bangkok, Thailand	2	1	2	3	4	4	500 000	409 500	812 700	
Brussels, Belgium	2	1	1	3	3	4	566 000	464 000	920 500	
Budapest, Hungary	1	1	2	3	3	4	253 000	391 500	595 500	
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	1		2	2	3	467 000	233 900	610 500	
Cairo, Egypt	2	1	1	2	3	3	448 000	233 800	595 100	
Canberra, Australia	1			1	1	1	253 000	33 400	237 400	
Dakar, Senegal	1	1	3	6	4	7	294 000	620 000	857 100	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	1	1		4	1	5	231 000	104 500	290 800	
Helsinki, Finland	1	1	1	3	2	4	322 000	307 000	566 700	
Islamabad, Pakistan	1	1	2	2	3	3	296 000	289 700	528 400	
Lima, Peru	1	1		1	1	2	270 000	80 000	297 700	
Nairobi, Kenya	1	1	2	1	3	2	282 000	265 200	492 600	
Pretoria, South Africa	1	1	3	6	4	7	334 000	627 400	896 800	
Rome, Italy	2	1	1	1	3	2	589 000	229 000	704 000	
San José, Costa Rica	1	2		4	1	6	394 000	240 000	557 700	
Washington, D.C., United States	2	1	2	5	4	6	449 000	799 100	1 161 200	
<b>Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)</b>										
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia			1	2	1	2		147 000	147 000	
Berlin, Germany	1			1	1	1	265 000	135 500	349 200	
London, United Kingdom	1				1		334 000	7 000	276 400	
New York, United States	1			1	1	1	259 000	192 100	401 000	
Paris, France	1			1	1	1	210 000	91 100	260 500	
Tokyo, Japan	1			1	1	1	274 000	234 000	455 000	
Vienna, Austria	1			1	1	1	231 000	141 500	327 800	
<b>Global Activities</b>			6	3	6	3		1 327 300	1 327 300	
<b>Total - Field</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>8 863 000</b>	<b>10 978 700</b>	<b>18 126 400</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Total Headquarters and Field</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>29 857 400</b>	<b>15 648 400</b>	<b>39 727 100</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Other Staff Benefits:</b>										
Travel on Appointment or Transfer							245 000		197 600	
Installation Grant							195 000		157 300	
Terminal Emoluments							620 000		500 000	
<b>TOTAL CORE STAFF COSTS - PART 1</b>							<b>30 917 400</b>	<b>15 648 400</b>	<b>40 582 000</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>PART 2: CORE NON-STAFF</b>										
<b>Non-staff Costs:</b>										
Communications							965 000		778 200	
General Office							3 532 600		2 848 900	
Contractual Services							1 164 000		938 700	
Governing Body Sessions							435 000		350 800	
Duty Travel							1 031 000		831 500	
Coverage of UNDSS fees								3 000 000	3 000 000	
<b>Other</b>								151 600	151 600	
<b>TOTAL CORE NON-STAFF COSTS - PART 2</b>							<b>7 127 600</b>	<b>3 151 600</b>	<b>8 899 700</b>	<b>18%</b>
							(CHF)	(USD)	(USD)	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							<b>38 045 000</b>	<b>18 800 000</b>	<b>49 481 700</b>	<b>100%</b>
Note (1)										

Note (1) Admin @ 1.24 to \$ 1





PART I  
ADMINISTRATION

(expressed in Swiss francs)

## **PART I – ADMINISTRATION**

(in Swiss francs)

151. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States, which currently total 118.

### **Background**

152. Over the last number of years, the Administration has regularly brought to the attention of Member States the problem of having to absorb yearly cost and statutory increases related to salaries and entitlements as established by the UN Common System for all categories of staff due to the ZNG principle. Like other organizations following the UN Common System for salaries and conditions of service, IOM has no influence on decisions relating to statutory costs.

153. Member States have in the past attempted to develop a systemic mechanism for the funding of the Organization's overstretched core structure. In this connection, the Council, in approving the Programme and Budget for 2004 (Resolution No. 1092 (LXXXVI)) requested the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance to set up a Working Group to clarify the terms and methods used in the preparation of the budget.

154. The Working Group reached a common understanding on the budgeting principles for the core structure and definition of statutory core costs, as outlined in document MC/EX/660 of 27 May 2004. Although these definitions were accepted by Member States, the agreed budget preparation principles were not accepted over the last two years and the Administration was compelled to absorb statutory cost increases of approximately CHF 1.0 million each year.

### **Budget level**

155. The global migration concerns have resulted in the growth of all areas of the Organization's work and this development has generated unprecedented policy, administrative, financial and operational challenges. The Organization's growth, both in membership and programmes, is expected to continue as more countries are likely to play a role in the management of migration at different levels. With discussions on migration and policy a major concern for many countries, it is extremely difficult to maintain properly functioning core structures on a combination of the Administrative Part of the Budget and Discretionary Income, which represent only about 5 per cent of the Organization's total expenditure based on the trend over the last few years.

156. The Administration is proactively exploring cost-saving and efficiency measures to deal with the financial and administrative impact of the Organization's growth. Improved internal control mechanisms, up-to-date information technology systems and the delocalization of functions to lower-cost environments have characterized efforts to improve services.

157. Since the original budget proposal for 2006, which was prepared on the basis of Zero Real Growth (ZRG) had not been approved by the Member States, the Administration was compelled to absorb cost and statutory increases of approximately 2.67 per cent, or CHF 992,000 over the course of 2006. The different options, including postponement of the purchase and maintenance of information technology and office equipment, delays in filling vacant positions, among others, were outlined in the 2006 Programme and Budget, MC/2176 and MC/EX/673. As these savings were not sufficient to fully absorb cost and statutory increases, some staff reductions have been made and reported in the Summary Update to the Programme and Budget for 2006, MC/2202. Cost and statutory increases occur every year, and to continue to hold the Administrative Part of the Budget to ZNG will seriously affect the efficient running of the Organization as further absorption of cost and statutory increases will degrade management structure and capacity.

158. Bearing in mind the concerns outlined above, the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2007 has been prepared based on ZRG. The proposed budget level is now CHF 38,045,000, representing an increase of approximately 2.5 per cent, or CHF 926,000 over the Administrative Part of the Budget for 2006 of CHF 37,119,000. Even with this modest increase in the budget level, the contributions of all Member States will be reduced in 2007. In proposing this budget, the Administration would like to indicate that this does not constitute a precedent and that in future years the Administration will continue to propose any changes to the budget level with appropriate justifications and in consultation with Member States.

159. The details of the Administrative Part of the Budget are presented in the Object of Expenditure table on pages 32 and 33. It reflects the fixed and variable elements of statutory core costs in line with the principles and definitions elaborated in document MC/EX/660.

### **Funding of the Core Structure**

160. The allocation of funds in the Administrative Part of the Budget is consistent with the definition of core functions explained in document MC/1855 of 10 October 1996, entitled "Attribution of staff positions between the Administrative and Operational Parts of the Budget", on which Council Resolution No. 949 (LXXII) of 20 November 1996 is based.

161. The core structure funded under the Administrative Part of the Budget constitutes part of the fixed core structure necessary to exercise basic management functions, including policy formulation, financial and budgetary controls, planning and developing future activities and maintaining liaison with governments and multilateral partners.

162. Comparing the proposed staffing levels under the Administrative Part of the Budget in 2007 with what was approved in 2006, the number of Officials remains at 95 whilst the number of Employee posts decreased from 77 to 76.

163. As a result of the budget being held to ZNG and the Administration having to absorb cost and statutory increases within the Administrative Part of the Budget over the years, part of the increase in the Organization's core structure resulting from its evolution and growth is covered by project-related overhead income, in line with Council Resolution No. 1110 (LXXXVIII) of December 2004. A consolidation of core staff and office costs covered under the Administrative Part of the Budget and by Discretionary Income is shown on page 25.

### **Adjustments at Headquarters and in the Field**

164. The overall changes in staffing levels for 2007 are: Headquarters: 61 Officials and 44 Employees (2006: 62 Officials and 47 Employees); MAC: 6 Officials and 16 Employees (2006: 5 Officials and 14 Employees); MRFs: 22 Officials and 16 Employees (2006: 22 Officials and 16 Employees); SLMs: 6 Officials (2006: 6 Officials).

165. In line with ongoing efforts to contain costs, the Administration proposes the transfer from Geneva of certain functions to lower-cost locations in order to avoid increases under this part of the budget. The changes described below are in the same order as the Object of Expenditure table on page 32.

#### **Headquarters**

- Reduction of two employee positions in the Division of Accounting and functions transferred to Manila.
- Reduction of one employee position in the Division of Treasury due to the transfer of most of the payroll functions to Manila.
- Transfer of one official position from the Operations Support Department to Manila.

- Transfer of one administrative support function from the Operations Support Department to the Migration Management Service.

#### **Field**

- Establish two employee posts in Manila to take over responsibilities associated with the functions transferred from the Divisions of Accounting and Treasury.

166. The net result of the above changes is a reduction of one Employee post under the Administrative Part of the Budget.

167. The Post Adjustment is calculated on the basis of cost of living and currency movements, which are reviewed every month by the United Nations. This does not result in an increase in salaries but is intended to maintain the income and purchasing power in local currency at the duty station comparable to Officials at the same grade and step worldwide. The increase in this line item is offset by reduction in base salaries in relation to currency movements.

168. The increases in variable staff costs (mobility and hardship allowance, family allowance, language allowance, rental subsidy, education grant and home leave) reflect the actual entitlements of staff members, most of which are influenced by family composition.

#### **General Office**

169. The budget allocation for IT was reduced in 2006 in order to absorb the cost and statutory increases in 2006. This necessitated a delay in the implementation of certain IT initiatives which cannot be put off any longer. With the transfer of more functions to MAC in 2006, as well as the proposal for further transfers in 2007, the resulting savings have been used to reinstate the IT budget to its pre-2006 level in order to update and develop appropriate systems in support of the Organization's work.

#### **Zero Nominal Growth (ZNG)**

170. As requested by Member States, the Administration has included in the Object of Expenditure table on pages 32 and 33 the reductions to be identified in order to show a ZNG budget level. The options for absorbing the reduction of CHF 926,000 were presented in document IC/2006/7.

171. The Administration proposes the adoption of the Administrative Part of the Budget at the level of CHF 38,045,000 represented by the assessments shown under column 4 of pages 35 and 36.

#### **Assessment Scale**

172. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2007, adopted by the Executive Committee in June 2006 (Annex II, column 5 of document MC/EX/674).

173. In adopting the scale for 2007, the Executive Committee took note that all Member States, excluding those assessed at their minimum and maximum rates and those equal to the United Nations assessment, were very close, or equal to, the equation factor, thus achieving the objective set at the beginning of the process in 1994 to remove distortions between IOM and United Nations scales.

174. The scale exceeded 100 per cent by 1.413 per cent and no further distribution of the surplus percentage was possible except among Member States with maximum and minimum rates which, in principle, are reviewed every third year, the last review and changes having been made in relation to the 2005 scale.

175. The scale of assessment for 2007 now totals 104.203 per cent following the admission of Mauritius and Spain in June 2006 as Members of the Organization.

176. The Administration would like to highlight that the individual contributions of all Member States in 2007 show a reduction compared with 2006 under both ZNG and ZRG budget levels.

177. The scale of assessment and contributions for 2007 based on both ZNG and ZRG is presented on pages 35 and 36.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

Object of Expenditure  
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2006 - MC/EX/673			2007 Estimates					
	Staff Positions		Total Amount	Staff Positions		Base Salary		Other Costs	Total Amount
	Off <sup>1</sup>	Emp <sup>1</sup>		Off <sup>1</sup>	Emp <sup>1</sup>	Officials	Employees		
<b>A-1. STAFF - FIXED COSTS (Statutory):</b>									
<b>Headquarters</b>									
Director General and Deputy Director General	2		379 000	2		332 000			332 000
Executive Office	2	4	576 000	2	4	198 000	368 000		566 000
Management Coordination	1		143 000	1		139 000			139 000
Information Technology and Communications	3	3	734 000	3	3	342 000	402 000		744 000
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs	3	1	417 000	3	1	304 000	114 000		418 000
Inspector General	5	1	633 000	5	1	531 000	97 000		628 000
Migration Management Services	1		134 000	1		131 000			131 000
Assisted Voluntary Returns	2		162 000	2		161 000			161 000
Counter-trafficking	2		186 000	2		184 000			184 000
Facilitated Migration	2		172 000	2		154 000			154 000
Labour Migration	2		166 000	2		165 000			165 000
Technical Cooperation on Migration	2		177 000	2		184 000			184 000
Support staff shared between the above Services		1	100 000		2		204 000		204 000
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	2	1	391 000	2	1	223 000	94 000		317 000
Media and Public Information	1		114 000	1		114 000			114 000
Research and Publications	3	3	559 000	3	3	250 000	288 000		538 000
External Relations	1	1	278 000	1	1	146 000	100 000		246 000
Donor Relations	4	1	400 000	4	1	314 000	84 000		398 000
Meetings Secretariat	1	3	368 000	1	3	82 000	241 000		323 000
Regional Advisers	4	1	491 000	4	1	386 000	104 000		490 000
Translations	2	2	378 000	2	2	208 000	173 000		381 000
Resources Management	1	1	231 000	1	1	122 000	112 000		234 000
Accounting	2	4	650 000	2	2	180 000	385 000		565 000
Budget	2	1	311 000	2	1	178 000	135 000		313 000
Common Services	1	4	531 000	1	4	77 000	531 000		608 000
Human Resources Management	2	4	738 000	2	4	246 000	507 000		753 000
Occupational Health	1		91 000	1		89 000			89 000
Staff Development and Learning	1		127 000	1		71 000			71 000
Treasury and Cash Management	1	2	372 000	1	1	120 000	205 000		325 000
Staff Travel	1	1	205 000	1	1		209 000		209 000
Operations Support	1	1	259 000	1	1	134 000	86 000		220 000
Emergency and Post-Conflict	1	1	212 000	1	1	109 000	104 000		213 000
Movement Management	2	5	621 000	1	4	99 000	439 000		538 000
Migration Health	2	1	330 000	2	1	222 000	108 000		330 000
Ombudsperson			47 000			47 000			47 000
Staff Association Committee - Support Staff			64 000				64 000		64 000
<b>Total - Headquarters</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11 747 000</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6 242 000</b>	<b>5 154 000</b>		<b>11 396 000</b>
<b>Field</b>									
Manila Administrative Centre	5	14	754 000	6	16	554 000	264 000		818 000
Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)									
Bangkok, Thailand	2	1	282 000	2	1	191 000	66 000		257 000
Brussels, Belgium	2	1	312 000	2	1	206 000	107 000		313 000
Budapest, Hungary	1	1	168 000	1	1	100 000	77 000		177 000
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2	1	231 000	2	1	201 000	32 000		233 000
Cairo, Egypt	2	1	236 000	2	1	198 000	56 000		254 000
Canberra, Australia	1		118 000	1		115 000			115 000
Dakar, Senegal	1	1	141 000	1	1	107 000	29 000		136 000
Dhaka, Bangladesh	1	1	122 000	1	1	105 000	23 000		128 000
Helsinki, Finland	1	1	195 000	1	1	105 000	100 000		205 000
Islamabad, Pakistan	1	1	137 000	1	1	107 000	15 000		122 000
Lima, Peru	1	1	171 000	1	1	122 000	46 000		168 000
Nairobi, Kenya	1	1	154 000	1	1	131 000	28 000		159 000
Pretoria, South Africa	1	1	159 000	1	1	120 000	40 000		160 000
Rome, Italy	2	1	332 000	2	1	232 000	97 000		329 000
San José, Costa Rica	1	2	225 000	1	2	130 000	95 000		225 000
Washington, D.C., United States	2	1	319 000	2	1	176 000	127 000		303 000
<b>Subtotal - MRFs</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3 302 000</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2 346 000</b>	<b>938 000</b>		<b>3 284 000</b>
Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)									
Berlin, Germany	1		120 000	1		130 000			130 000
London, United Kingdom	1		146 000	1		144 000			144 000
New York, United States	1		123 000	1		122 000			122 000
Paris, France	1		101 000	1		98 000			98 000
Tokyo, Japan	1		133 000	1		131 000			131 000
Vienna, Austria	1		134 000	1		114 000			114 000
<b>Subtotal - SLMs</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>757 000</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>739 000</b>			<b>739 000</b>
<b>Total - Field</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4 813 000</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3 639 000</b>	<b>1 202 000</b>		<b>4 841 000</b>
<b>Total Headquarters and Field</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16 560 000</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9 881 000</b>	<b>6 356 000</b>		<b>16 237 000</b>

continued on next page

## ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

Object of Expenditure  
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2006 - MC/EX/673			2007 Estimates					
	Staff Positions		Total Amount	Staff Positions		Base Salary		Other Costs	Total Amount
	Off <sup>1</sup>	Emp <sup>1</sup>		Off <sup>1</sup>	Emp <sup>1</sup>	Officials	Employees		
<b>A-1: STAFF - FIXED COSTS (Statutory) - Continued :</b>									
<b>Other Staff Benefits</b>									
Post Adjustment			4 738 000			5 799 000			5 799 000
Health and Accident Insurances			1 491 000			1 227 000	263 000		1 490 000
Contribution to Provident Fund			3 991 000			3 111 000	856 000		3 967 000
Terminal Emoluments			620 000					620 000	620 000
<b>A-1. - Subtotal - Staff Fixed Costs (Statutory)</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>27 400 000</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>20 018 000</b>	<b>7 475 000</b>	<b>620 000</b>	<b>28 113 000</b>
<b>A-2: STAFF - VARIABLE COSTS (Statutory) :</b>									
Mobility and Hardship Allowance			327 000			347 000			347 000
Family Allowance			580 000			297 000	306 000		603 000
Language Allowance			99 000				112 000		112 000
Rental Subsidy			126 000			149 000			149 000
Education Grant			974 000			1 030 000			1 030 000
Home Leave			195 000			173 000			173 000
Travel on Appointment or Transfer			245 000					245 000	245 000
Installation Grant			195 000					195 000	195 000
<b>A-2. Subtotal - Staff Variable Costs (Statutory)</b>			<b>2 741 000</b>			<b>1 996 000</b>	<b>418 000</b>	<b>440 000</b>	<b>2 854 000</b>
<b>Total - Staff Salaries and Benefits</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>30 141 000</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>22 014 000</b>	<b>7 893 000</b>	<b>1 060 000</b>	<b>30 967 000</b>
<b>B-1: NON-STAFF - FIXED COSTS (Statutory) :</b>									
Amortization, Rental and Maintenance of Premises			1 268 000					1 268 000	1 268 000
<b>B-2: NON-STAFF - VARIABLE COSTS :</b>									
<b>GENERAL OFFICE</b>									
Purchase and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Furniture			308 000					308 000	308 000
Purchase and Maintenance of IT/EDP Equipment			1 457 000					1 557 000	1 557 000
Office Supplies, Printing and Other Services			350 000					350 000	350 000
<b>Total - General Office</b>			<b>3 383 000</b>					<b>3 483 000</b>	<b>3 483 000</b>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>									
Electronic Mail			500 000					500 000	500 000
Telephone			245 000					245 000	245 000
Facsimile			50 000					50 000	50 000
Postage			170 000					170 000	170 000
<b>Total - Communications</b>			<b>965 000</b>					<b>965 000</b>	<b>965 000</b>
<b>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</b>									
External Audit			80 000					80 000	80 000
Staff Training			625 000					625 000	625 000
Consultants			50 000					50 000	50 000
Insurance, Bank Charges, Security, etc.			409 000					409 000	409 000
<b>Total - Contractual Services</b>			<b>1 164 000</b>					<b>1 164 000</b>	<b>1 164 000</b>
<b>GOVERNING BODY SESSIONS</b>									
<b>IOM Meetings</b>									
Salaries			335 000					335 000	335 000
Documentation			35 000					35 000	35 000
Rental of Space, Equipment, etc.			65 000					65 000	65 000
<b>Total - Governing Body Sessions</b>			<b>435 000</b>					<b>435 000</b>	<b>435 000</b>
<b>TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION</b>			<b>1 031 000</b>					<b>1 031 000</b>	<b>1 031 000</b>
<b>B-2. Subtotal - Non-Staff - Variable Costs</b>			<b>5 710 000</b>					<b>5 810 000</b>	<b>5 810 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>37 119 000</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>22 014 000</b>	<b>7 893 000</b>	<b>8 138 000</b>	<b>38 045 000</b>

Cost and statutory increases:<sup>2</sup>

Staff

( 826 000)

Purchase and maintenance of IT/EDP equipment

( 100 000)

Reductions required to maintain Zero Nominal Growth at 37 119 000

( 926 000)

Note 1: Officials are staff members in the "Professional" category; Employees are staff members in the "General Services" category (locally recruited).

Note 2: Cost and statutory increases relate mainly to staff costs and include annual step increases, increases in salary and various benefits and allowances, in line with the United Nations common system which IOM follows.



**ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET  
STAFFING**

	2006											2007															
	DG/ DDG	D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG	Off*	Emp*	Total	DG/ DDG	D2	D1	V	IV	III	II	I	UG	Off*	Emp*	Total			
<b>CORE STAFF STRUCTURE</b>																											
<b>Headquarters</b>																											
Director General and Deputy Director General	2												2												2		
Executive Office			1		1								2	4										2	4	6	
Management Coordination		1											1											1		1	
Information Technology and Communications					1	1		1					3	3					1					3	3	6	
International Migration Law and Legal Affairs		1				1	1						3	1										3	1	4	
Inspector General				1	4								5	1										5	1	6	
Migration Management Services				1									1	1										1	1	1	
Assisted Voluntary Returns						1	1						2	2										2	2	2	
Counter-trafficking					1		1						2											2		2	
Facilitated Migration						1	1						2				1		1					2		2	
Labour Migration						1	1						2				1	1						2		2	
Technical Cooperation on Migration						1		1					2				1		1					2		2	
Support Staff shared between the above Services														1											2	2	
Migration Policy, Research and Communications		1				1							2	1										2	1	3	
Media and Public Information						1							1											1		1	
Research and Publications						1			2				3	3										3	3	6	
<b>External Relations</b>			1										1	1										1	1	2	
Donor Relations					1		2	1					4	1										4	1	5	
Meetings Secretariat						1							1	3										1	3	4	
Regional Advisers					3	1							4	1										4	1	5	
Translations						2							2	2										2	2	4	
<b>Resources Management</b>			1										1	1	2									1	1	2	
Accounting					1			1					2	4										2	2	4	
Budget					1			1					2	1			1							2	1	3	
Common Services						1							1	4				1						1	4	5	
Human Resources Management			1		1								2	4										2	4	6	
Occupational Health						1							1				1							1		1	
Staff Development and Learning								1					1						1					1		1	
Treasury and Cash Management					1								1	2										1	1	2	
Staff travel														1											1	1	
<b>Operations Support</b>				1									1	1										1	1	2	
Emergency and Post-Conflict					1								1	1										1	1	2	
Movement Management						1	1						2	5										1	4	5	
Migration Health					1		1						2	1										2	1	3	
<b>Total - Headquarters</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>						<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>										<b>61</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>105</b>	
<b>Field</b>																											
<b>Manila, Philippines - Administrative Centre</b>				1	1	2	1						5	14											6	16	22
<b>Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs)</b>																											
Bangkok, Thailand			1			1							2	1				1						2	1	3	
Brussels, Belgium			1				1						2	1										2	1	3	
Budapest, Hungary					1								1	1										1	1	2	
Buenos Aires, Argentina				1			1						2	1				1						2	1	3	
Cairo, Egypt					1		1						2	1				1						2	1	3	
Canberra, Australia					1								1											1		1	
Dakar, Senegal					1								1	1										1	1	2	
Dhaka, Bangladesh					1								1	1										1	1	2	
Helsinki, Finland					1								1	1										1	1	2	
Islamabad, Pakistan					1								1	1										1	1	2	
Lima, Peru				1									1	1										1	1	2	
Nairobi, Kenya				1									1	1										1	1	2	
Pretoria, South Africa					1								1	1										1	1	2	
Rome, Italy				1		1							2	1										2	1	3	
San José, Costa Rica				1									1	2										1	2	3	
Washington, D.C., United States				1			1						2	1										2	1	3	
<b>Special Liaison Missions (SLMs)</b>																											
Berlin, Germany					1								1											1		1	
London, United Kingdom					1								1											1		1	
New York, United States				1									1											1		1	
Paris, France					1								1											1		1	
Tokyo, Japan					1								1											1		1	
Vienna, Austria					1								1											1		1	
<b>Total - Field</b>				<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>						<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>										<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>66</b>	
<b>Total Headquarters and Field</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>						<b>95</b>	<b>77</b>										<b>95</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>171</b>	

Note: In some cases the grade of the incumbent presented in this table differs from the grade of the position.

\* Officials are staff members in the "Professional" category; Employees are staff members in the "General Services" category (locally recruited).

## FINANCING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

178. The Administrative Part of the Budget is financed by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2007 which was adopted by the Executive Committee in June 2006 (Annex II, column 5 of document MC/EX/674).

## SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2006 Assessment Scale %	2006 Contributions	2007 Assessment Scale %	2007 Contributions (Zero Real Growth)	2007 Contributions (Zero Nominal Growth)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>MEMBER STATES</b>					
Afghanistan	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Albania	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Algeria	0.083	30 422	0.083	30 304	29 566
Angola	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Argentina	1.045	383 018	1.045	381 534	372 248
Armenia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Australia	1.740	637 752	1.740	635 282	619 820
Austria	0.939	344 166	0.939	342 833	334 489
Azerbaijan	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Bahamas	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Bangladesh	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Belarus	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Belgium	1.168	428 100	1.168	426 442	416 063
Belize	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Benin	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Bolivia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Brazil	1.665	610 263	1.665	607 899	593 103
Bulgaria	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Burkina Faso	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Cambodia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Cameroon	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Canada	3.075	1 127 062	3.075	1 122 697	1 095 371
Cape Verde	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Chile	0.244	89 432	0.244	89 086	86 917
Colombia	0.169	61 943	0.169	61 703	60 201
Congo	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Costa Rica	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Côte d'Ivoire	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Croatia	0.040	14 661	0.040	14 604	14 249
Cyprus	0.043	15 761	0.043	15 700	15 317
Czech Republic	0.200	73 305	0.200	73 021	71 244
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Denmark	0.785	287 721	0.785	286 607	279 631
Dominican Republic	0.038	13 928	0.038	13 874	13 536
Ecuador	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Egypt	0.131	48 015	0.131	47 829	46 665
El Salvador	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Estonia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Finland	0.583	213 684	0.583	212 856	207 675
France	6.591	2 415 763	6.591	2 406 403	2 347 832
Gabon	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Gambia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Georgia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Germany	9.468	3 470 254	9.468	3 456 808	3 372 670
Ghana	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Greece	0.579	212 217	0.579	211 396	206 250
Guatemala	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Guinea	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Guinea-Bissau	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Haiti	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Honduras	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Hungary	0.138	50 580	0.138	50 384	49 158
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.172	63 042	0.172	62 798	61 270
Ireland	0.383	140 379	0.383	139 835	136 432
Israel	0.510	186 927	0.510	186 203	181 671
Italy	5.339	1 956 872	5.339	1 949 294	1 901 849
Jamaica	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Japan	19.468	7 135 497	19.468	7 107 850	6 934 848
Jordan	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468

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## FINANCING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE BUDGET

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS  
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	2006 Assessment Scale %	2006 Contributions	2007 Assessment Scale %	2007 Contributions (Zero Real Growth)	2007 Contributions (Zero Nominal Growth)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>MEMBER STATES</b>					
Kazakhstan	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Kenya	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Kyrgyzstan	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Latvia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Liberia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.144	52 779	0.144	52 575	51 295
Lithuania	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Luxembourg	0.084	30 788	0.084	30 669	29 922
Madagascar	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Mali	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Malta	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Mauritania	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Mexico	2.058	754 307	2.058	751 385	733 097
Morocco	0.051	18 693	0.051	18 620	18 167
Netherlands	1.847	676 970	1.847	674 348	657 935
New Zealand	0.242	88 699	0.242	88 355	86 205
Nicaragua	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Niger	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Nigeria	0.046	16 860	0.046	16 795	16 386
Norway	0.742	271 961	0.742	270 908	264 314
Pakistan	0.060	21 991	0.060	21 906	21 373
Panama	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Paraguay	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Peru	0.101	37 019	0.101	36 876	35 978
Philippines	0.104	38 119	0.104	37 971	37 047
Poland	0.504	184 728	0.504	184 013	179 534
Portugal	0.514	188 393	0.514	187 664	183 096
Republic of Korea	1.796	658 277	1.796	655 728	639 768
Republic of Moldova	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Romania	0.066	24 191	0.066	24 097	23 510
Rwanda	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Senegal	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Serbia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Sierra Leone	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Slovakia	0.056	20 525	0.056	20 446	19 948
Slovenia	0.090	32 987	0.090	32 859	32 060
South Africa	0.319	116 921	0.319	116 468	113 634
Sri Lanka	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Sudan	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Sweden	1.091	399 878	1.091	398 329	388 634
Switzerland	1.308	479 414	1.308	477 557	465 933
Tajikistan	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Thailand	0.228	83 568	0.228	83 244	81 218
Togo	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Tunisia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Turkey	0.407	149 175	0.407	148 598	144 981
Uganda	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Ukraine	0.043	15 761	0.043	15 700	15 317
United Kingdom	6.697	2 454 614	6.697	2 445 104	2 385 590
United Republic of Tanzania	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
United States of America	25.740	9 434 339	25.740	9 397 785	9 169 046
Uruguay	0.052	19 059	0.052	18 985	18 523
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.187	68 540	0.187	68 275	66 613
Yemen	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Zambia	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
Zimbabwe	0.035	12 828	0.035	12 779	12 468
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>101.413</b>	<b>37 170 312</b>	<b>101.413</b>	<b>37 026 358</b>	<b>36 125 151</b>
Mauritius*	0.035	7 275	0.035	12 779	12 468
Spain*	2.755	572 666	2.755	1 005 863	981 381
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.203</b>	<b>37 750 253</b>	<b>104.203</b>	<b>38 045 000</b>	<b>37 119 000</b>

\* Amounts shown for Mauritius and Spain in 2006 are prorated to show contributions from 8 June 2006 only.

PART II  
OPERATIONS  
(expressed in US dollars)

## **PART II – OPERATIONS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

179. The Operational Part of the Budget is prepared on the basis of anticipated funding from donors, which is mostly earmarked or based on the reimbursement of services provided for new and ongoing activities

180. The budgeted resources for 2007 have been established using current information on programmes which are expected to continue or commence in the budget year with a reasonable assurance of funding. This does not always reflect the total cost of implementing the projects, as only available funding and the portion for the budget year for projects spanning multiple years are shown. The budget estimates for staff, office and operational costs relating to specific programmes are based on these projections and it is anticipated that donors/beneficiaries will provide earmarked funding and/or reimburse costs to cover budgeted expenditures.

181. In certain cases not all the funding earmarked by donors in 2006 for specific projects will be utilized or committed in the course of the year. The unused funds will be carried over into 2007 for continued project implementation and have, therefore, been reflected as budgeted resources in this document.

182. In circumstances where the total funding requirements have not been received to cover the full cost of project implementation, the portion requiring additional funds is included in the Migration Initiatives document. The budget levels for those projects will be increased in subsequent revisions to the budget document as additional funding is received.

183. Earmarked funding for specific programmes in the Operational Part of the Budget cannot be utilized for other purposes than specified by the donor and this limits IOM's ability to invest in new initiatives without firm pledges of funding. Except for a limited amount of Discretionary Income, which offers some flexibility in its utilization, the Organization does not have its own funding from which to make allocations to specific programmes and/or support its Field structures.

184. Discretionary Income is part of the Operational Part of the Budget and is derived from three main sources: (a) unearmarked contributions; (b) interest income, and (c) project-related overhead income. The projected Discretionary Income for 2007 is approximately USD 23.5 million and is applied mainly as supplementary funding to the Administrative Part of the Budget in support of the Organization's core structure and for project development initiatives.

185. The staff and services as well as activities funded by Discretionary Income are shown separately in this document.

186. A portion of Discretionary Income is allocated for certain priority projects as well as to fund projects in developing Member States and Member States with economy in transition (Council Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX)). The projects financed from the 1035 Facility are not shown as separate activities, but are outlined in a separate report on this source of funding.

187. The proposed Operational Part of the Budget is estimated at USD 438.5 million.

188. Under the section on "Facilitating Migration", the subcategories "Migrant Processing and Assistance" and "Migrant Integration" have been merged and renamed "Migrant Processing and Integration" to consolidate responsibilities and harness synergies in order to better enhance services to facilitate migration.

189. A new chapter has been introduced to reflect the activities of the Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department (MPRC). These range from development and

dissemination of IOM and international migration policy analysis and approaches, to the development and conduct of the international migration policy dialogue to research on migration trends, policies and practices.

190. Specific groupings, such as Reparation Programmes under which compensation is provided to eligible claimants, and General Programme Support capture activities which do not clearly fit within the traditional programme classification. Should certain programmes warrant a separate classification in the future, the Administration may propose additional categories.

191. In order to provide a regional perspective on IOM's programmes, a geographical distribution table of the activities implemented by the Organization is included in this document.

192. Tables outlining post-emergency activities by region are also included.

193. Details of funds and special accounts established for specific purposes are included in Annex I of the document.

194. Staffing tables are included in Annex III and movement estimates in Annex IV. The staffing levels and related costs attributable to specific operational projects are based on a projection of current staff and office structures which are subject to the level of activity and funding and, therefore, adjusted on an ongoing basis.

**PART II – OPERATIONS****SUMMARY TABLE**

<b>Services / Support</b>	<b>USD</b>
I. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	203 910 700
II. Migration Health	31 189 500
III. Migration and Development	32 956 800
IV. Regulating Migration	130 659 300
V. Facilitating Migration	28 941 300
VI. Migration Policy, Research and Communications	265 600
VII. Reparation Programmes	3 051 900
VIII. General Programme Support	7 532 200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>438 507 300</b>

**FINANCING OF THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET\*****Summary of Anticipated Voluntary Contributions by Source of Funds for 2007**

Contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget include the following:

**Earmarked Contributions** for specific programmes/projects, reimbursements from governments, migrants and sponsors, agencies and others.

**Miscellaneous Income**, which includes Unearmarked Contributions from governments/donors and Interest Income.

	USD	USD
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET</b>		<b>438 507 300</b>
<b>Earmarked Contributions:</b>		
<u>Reimbursement of Transport and Related Costs</u>		
Reimbursement of transport and related costs by governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies	9 079 400	
Refugee Loan Fund (principally the United States Government)	97 460 900	
<u>Total Reimbursements</u>	<u>106 540 300</u>	
<u>Anticipated Earmarked Contributions from Governments, Intergovernmental Agencies, migrants, sponsors, voluntary agencies and others</u>		
		<u>327 267 000</u>
<b>Total Earmarked Contributions</b>		<b>433 807 300</b>
<u>Miscellaneous Income</u>		
Unearmarked Contributions	2 276 000	
Interest Income	2 424 000	
<u>Total Miscellaneous Income</u>		<u>4 700 000</u>
<b>TOTAL ANTICIPATED RESOURCES</b>		<b>438 507 300</b>

\* A breakdown of Financing of the Operational Part of the Budget is provided on page 45.



**SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF DISCRETIONARY INCOME**

	USD	USD
<b>Sources:</b>		
Unearmarked contributions		2 276 000
Interest income		2 424 000
Projected overhead income		
General Overhead		15 800 000
Overhead to cover UNDSS fees		3 000 000
<b>Total projected overhead income</b>		<b>18 800 000</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23 500 000</b>

**Application:**

Staff and services at Headquarters	4 329 700
Staff and services for Missions with Regional Functions, including project seed money *	5 328 000
Staff and services for Manila Administrative Centre	2 720 700
Staff and services for Panama Administrative Centre	654 500
Staff and services for Missions with Special Liaison Functions	948 200
Staff and services in Country Missions	2 370 700
Global activity/support	2 748 200
1035 Facility	1 400 000
Coverage of UNDSS fees	3 000 000
	<b>Total 23 500 000</b>

\* Details on the application of DI are outlined under chapter IX and pages 2 to 4 of Annex III.

\*\* The Missions with Regional Functions (MRFs) have flexibility in the utilization of this allocation, in particular to supplement and support project development initiatives.

**Projectization and Project-related Overhead**

195. The concept of “projectization” is a mechanism whereby costs are attributed to projects based on staff time required. A Project Manager is designated for each project who is accountable for the efficient use of resources to achieve the objectives of the project. Funding from donors as well as expenditure for the activities are captured under a “project code” assigned to each activity. This project management system relies heavily on private sector budgeting practice known as “activity-based costing” and has proven successful as a large number of projects have been completed in a cost-efficient manner using this approach.

196. Project-related overhead is a percentage charged to each project to cover indirect administrative costs (such as management, administrative staff and security) at Headquarters and in the Field, necessary for project support, and which are not directly related to a specific activity, as well as the Organization’s fees for participation in the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The percentage is intended to approximate the value of the contribution of indirect costs to each project. The percentage charged on projects as overhead is reviewed regularly to ensure that it appropriately covers indirect costs associated with project implementation.

197. In preparing the Operational Part of the 2007 Programme and Budget, the overhead rate of 5 per cent on total costs has been applied to most projects except for resettlement and return programmes, where international transportation costs make up a significant portion of the total cost of the activity. For that category of projects, the previous overhead rate of 12 per cent on staff and office costs has been applied.

198. The mechanism to transparently monitor income generated from overhead charges to pay for IOM's participation in the UNDSS and MOSS compliance requirements as well as other staff security costs will be continued in 2007.

199. The level of anticipated project-related overhead is included in the Programme and Budget each year based on an evaluation of: (a) the projected level of staff and office costs; (b) the expected volume of project activity, and (c) trends from previous years' actual results.

200. The total amount estimated for 2007 is approximately USD 18.8 million.

## **ANTICIPATED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET**

201. The anticipated voluntary contributions from governments and multilateral donors for the implementation of projects under the Operational Part of the Budget for 2007 are shown on page 45. The contributions are divided between "reimbursable" transport-related services for resettlement programmes, and support to "other" activities. In certain cases, not all the financial resources earmarked by donors in 2006 for specific initiatives were utilized or committed in the course of that year. The remaining funds are therefore carried over into 2007 for continued project implementation and are shown as budgeted resources in this document.

202. The amounts in the "unearmarked" column are based on specific discussions, notifications received and agreements concluded with Member States, or guided by calculations made in applying the "Model schedule of voluntary contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget" (approved by the Council in Resolution No. 470 (XXXIII)).

203. There has been a gradual decrease in unearmarked funding from donors over the last few years as some prefer to earmark resources for initiatives addressing migration issues of specific interest to them. Recognizing that the Organization has no financial resources of its own that could be used in a flexible manner to initiate new projects in response to migration issues of relevance to stakeholders, the Administration requests the consideration by Member States of contributions in the form of unearmarked voluntary contributions to the Operational Part of the Budget. Such funds offer the Administration the possibility of responding and adapting its strategies in a flexible manner to the constantly evolving migration patterns and challenges of our time. It also serves as seed money to support IOM structures in critical areas where project funding is not fully developed, and to carry out necessary core functions.

204. There is no doubt that the impact of migration is felt in varying degrees in all countries, and therefore calls for a concerted global effort to address such issues. The growing dimension and complexity of migration require a focused approach backed by the appropriate resources to enable the Organization to support the efforts of governments in finding solutions. Bearing in mind the growing relevance of migration on the international agenda, the Administration would like to once again appeal to donor governments that unearmarked funds are needed more urgently than ever. The Administration intends to continue discussions with Member States over the course of 2007 to explore options of general financial contributions which will help IOM to face the growing challenges migration poses to all countries worldwide.

## ANTICIPATED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET FOR 2007

MEMBER STATES	Unearmarked	Earmarked		Total
	USD	Reimbursable*	Other	USD
Argentina	-	-	2 623 800	2 623 800
Australia	-	8 233 900	35 372 700	43 606 600
Austria	271 000	-	959 500	1 230 500
Belgium	844 000	-	8 255 700	9 099 700
Belize	-	-	5 000	5 000
Canada	-	-	10 094 200	10 094 200
Chile	-	12 100	1 850 700	1 862 800
Colombia	-	-	1 004 700	1 004 700
Costa Rica	-	-	5 000	5 000
Czech Republic	-	-	1 348 800	1 348 800
Denmark	-	-	3 883 500	3 883 500
Dominican Republic	-	-	5 000	5 000
Ecuador	-	-	1 684 800	1 684 800
El Salvador	-	-	5 000	5 000
Finland	-	-	1 300 700	1 300 700
Germany	-	-	9 921 800	9 921 800
Greece	-	-	518 700	518 700
Guatemala	-	-	7 437 600	7 437 600
Honduras	-	-	5 000	5 000
Hungary	-	68 800	-	68 800
Ireland	-	-	1 518 600	1 518 600
Italy	-	-	3 671 000	3 671 000
Japan	-	-	3 549 000	3 549 000
Mexico	-	-	1 648 600	1 648 600
Netherlands	-	-	19 525 200	19 525 200
New Zealand	-	-	294 500	294 500
Nicaragua	-	-	5 000	5 000
Norway	-	-	7 040 700	7 040 700
Panama	-	-	5 000	5 000
Paraguay	-	-	20 000	20 000
Peru	-	-	7 934 300	7 934 300
Poland	-	-	462 400	462 400
Portugal	-	-	165 600	165 600
Romania	-	-	578 200	578 200
Slovakia	-	-	400 700	400 700
Spain	-	-	802 100	802 100
Sweden	-	29 000	2 616 100	2 645 100
Switzerland	161 000	-	2 193 700	2 354 700
United Kingdom	-	-	32 418 800	32 418 800
United States of America	1 000 000	77 460 900	60 339 700	138 800 600
Uruguay	-	-	215 400	215 400
<b>Total - Member States</b>	<b>2 276 000</b>	<b>85 804 700</b>	<b>231 686 800</b>	<b>319 767 500</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>				
Kuwait	-	-	280 300	280 300
UN Organizations	-	735 600	3 575 400	4 311 000
European Union	-	-	33 244 800	33 244 800
Refugee Loan Repayments	-	20 000 000	-	20 000 000
Migrants, Sponsors, Voluntary Agencies and Others	-	-	52 113 200	52 113 200
World Bank	-	-	371 300	371 300
Migrant Loan Fund	-	-	180 000	180 000
Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future"	-	-	1 265 000	1 265 000
Legal Settlement Fund - Swiss Banks	-	-	516 100	516 100
The Global Fund	-	-	3 944 100	3 944 100
Interest Income	2 424 000	-	-	2 424 000
Sasakawa Endowment Fund Interest	-	-	90 000	90 000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4 700 000</b>	<b>106 540 300</b>	<b>327 267 000</b>	<b>438 507 300</b>
		<b>433 807 300</b>		

\* Anticipated reimbursements or prepayments by governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies principally for resettlement transportation programmes.



## **Services / Support**

## I. MOVEMENT, EMERGENCY AND POST-CRISIS MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.1	Resettlement Assistance	32 161 900	69 463 200	101 625 100
I.2	Repatriation Assistance	458 700	2 510 800	2 969 500
I.3	Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance	22 650 500	76 665 600	99 316 100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55 271 100</b>	<b>148 639 600</b>	<b>203 910 700</b>

### Introduction

205. Movement of people and the necessary activities to facilitate orderly migration worldwide still account for a sizeable portion of IOM's operational programmes over the years. The implementation of new procedures to address security concerns in the airline industry has had a significant impact on IOM's transportation process, resulting in an increase of services provided which invariably slows the resettlement process.

206. The Movement Management Manual provides guidance on how such programme activities have to be initiated and implemented within the provisions of the respective agreements signed with governments and other suppliers.

207. The developments in the airline industry to stay competitive have had an impact on how air transport agreements are negotiated by IOM with the carriers. Whilst in previous years IOM was granted automatic concessions, the Organization is now required to provide guarantees for payment in the event of no-shows and cancellations. Carriers are also less prepared to extend as generous a discount on fares as in the past. However, the Movement Management Department continues to work with a number of airlines towards obtaining better fares and conditions for the migrants.

208. It is planned to continue the progressive implementation of the Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA) throughout the Organization in the course of 2007. This will strengthen the Organization's capacity to track and manage operational activities and to provide better statistical information and generally improve migrant processing.

209. The Global Airlines Ticket Order Recording (GATOR), which is a centralized database accessible through the internet, facilitates prompt and accurate settlement of airline invoices which, in turn, helps IOM to obtain better conditions.

210. The following sub-headings are used to classify projects and programmes under Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management:

- **Resettlement Assistance:** IOM assists with the resettlement of persons accepted under regular immigration programmes through the processing of relevant documentation, medical screening and arranging safe, reliable and economical transportation. Language training and cultural orientation are also offered at the request of some receiving countries to facilitate the integration of migrants into their new host societies. As health assessments form an integral part of resettlement assistance, some of the budgeted resources relating to health assessments are captured under this sub-heading owing to the financial structure of certain resettlement projects.

- **Repatriation Assistance:** Since its inception, IOM has been involved in the voluntary repatriation of refugees, mainly in support of UNHCR repatriation activities. Such returns are effected in accordance with protection concerns and procedures, which take into account the specific status of returnees. Transport, sometimes combined with reintegration assistance or airfreight, is provided to refugees on their voluntary repatriation to their home country.
- **Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance:** IOM provides transportation and emergency humanitarian assistance to persons requiring evacuation from emergency situations as well as post-emergency movement assistance. While evacuation assistance, including assistance to countries of temporary protection, may involve international movement, post-emergency movement assistance generally relates to domestic movements of internally displaced persons, demobilized soldiers and persons affected by natural disasters. Assistance is also provided for post-emergency reconstruction initiatives.

## I.1 Resettlement Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.1	Resettlement Assistance	32 161 900	69 463 200	101 625 100

211. As part of the Organization's ongoing cooperation with governments and migrants, IOM will continue to offer resettlement assistance through the provision of a variety of movement services in 2007. The Organization provides international travel assistance from the country of departure, through transit points to the final destination. IOM also seeks to strengthen other transport-related services offered to migrants accepted for third-country resettlement. Following established cooperation agreements with host countries, the movements are organized through the Organization's worldwide network of offices in close collaboration with UNHCR and other international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as private sponsors.

212. As part of efforts to enhance delivery capabilities, the Organization continues to seek special agreements with most major airlines regarding reduced ticket prices and preferential conditions for travel arrangements organized on behalf of refugees and migrants. These agreements are being constantly reviewed and new ones pursued in the highly competitive airline industry. Based on these agreements, which are complemented by direct access to airline systems, travel arrangements are made using special IOM fares and the resulting savings are passed on to the migrants.

213. It is estimated that approximately 77,000 persons will be assisted for resettlement to various destinations in North America, northern and western Europe, Australia and New Zealand, and Latin America under IOM's resettlement programmes in 2007. The assistance provided is coordinated by a network of Field Offices operating in close collaboration with the authorities of countries of departure, transit and resettlement. For better administration of the programme and to facilitate processing by the receiving Field Offices, travel arrangements are organized in groups with the use of charters and scheduled commercial flights.

214. The costs relating to persons accepted for resettlement are covered by the governments concerned on a fully reimbursable basis, and migration health assessments of migrants are either performed by IOM or through a panel of approved doctors at the request of the governments of some resettlement countries. Due to the financial structure of some of the projects, the costs of the health assessments to determine fitness for travel are captured under this subcategory.



215. Apart from the traditional services provided for resettlement assistance, IOM performs out-processing services for the United States in Ho Chi Minh City, Cairo and Moscow relating to applications for resettlement.

216. Financing of the IOM Office in Orange County, California, which is responsible for loan collections from persons who have received transportation loans to emigrate to the United States, is also covered under this heading.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 101 625 100*

## **I.2 Repatriation Assistance**

	<b>Programme / Project</b>	<b>Staff and Office Costs</b>	<b>Programme Costs</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>
I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	60 300	452 600	512 900
I.2.2	Voluntary Repatriation of Liberians from Ghana and Nigeria	398 400	2 058 200	2 456 600
	<b>Total</b>	<b>458 700</b>	<b>2 510 800</b>	<b>2 969 500</b>

### **I.2.1 General Repatriation Assistance**

217. Over the years IOM has organized the voluntary repatriation of refugees in coordination with UNHCR following protection procedures relevant to their particular status. The financing of this activity is fully covered by the sponsors who request the services of IOM.

218. IOM expects to assist in the voluntary repatriation of refugees in Europe, mainly from the Russian Federation, through local agreements with UNHCR. Other repatriation activities will be implemented for non-EU nationals resident in Spain and Norway.

219. In the Latin American region, assistance will be provided for the repatriation of refugees returning to their respective countries of origin from Europe and from within the region.

220. In Africa, the residual caseload of Angolan refugees located in Zambia and South Africa is the foreseeable repatriation activity envisaged in the southern part of Africa.

221. The projected caseload to be assisted in their voluntary repatriation to countries of origin in the course of 2007 is estimated at approximately 700 persons.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 512 900*

### **I.2.2 Voluntary Repatriation of Liberians from Ghana and Nigeria**

222. Pursuant to a request from UNHCR and the governments of Ghana and Nigeria, IOM will provide logistical assistance for the transportation of Liberian refugees from the two countries. Under this project, IOM will also offer pre-departure health assessments and ensure that minimum immunization requirements are met and that all beneficiaries are medically fit to travel. It will endeavour to address reintegration concerns and to deal with issues raised by the refugees in connection with their repatriation. On arrival in Monrovia, the refugees are to be assisted by the Government of Liberia with the support of UNHCR.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 2 456 600*

### I.3 Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
I.3.1	Research and Capacity Building in Conflict Management in Ethiopia	69 800	344 100	413 900
I.3.2	Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sudan	367 400	557 700	925 100
I.3.3	Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	1 133 300	2 207 100	3 340 400
I.3.4	Support Programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Iraq	445 600	808 000	1 253 600
I.3.5	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq	758 200	940 000	1 698 200
I.3.6	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Receptor Communities in Colombia	4 447 200	8 375 200	12 822 400
I.3.7	Support Programme for Ex-combatants and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia	2 132 500	13 978 900	16 111 400
I.3.8	Programme for Strengthening Peace in Colombia	338 000	1 719 300	2 057 300
I.3.9	Protection of the Land and Property of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia	6 400	643 700	650 100
I.3.10	Haiti Transition Initiative	972 600	4 800 000	5 772 600
I.3.11	Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative in Haiti	26 100	430 800	456 900
I.3.12	Enhancement of Institutional and Community Civil Defence Systems in Peru	15 800	85 000	100 800
I.3.13	Community Stabilization Initiative in Afghanistan	1 209 600	3 800 000	5 009 600
I.3.14	Management and Processing of Migrants in an Irregular Situation Bound for Australia	5 477 500	20 021 400	25 498 900
I.3.15	Support to Conflict-affected Communities in Indonesia	1 142 800	2 644 700	3 787 500
I.3.16	Emergency Relief Assistance for Victims of the Earthquake in Pakistan	296 500	268 300	564 800
I.3.17	Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka	2 615 800	6 910 700	9 526 500
I.3.18	Community Rehabilitation and Socio-economic Support for Conflict Resolution in Sri Lanka	26 000	115 000	141 000
I.3.19	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	751 400	5 595 200	6 346 600
I.3.20	Assistance to Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia	418 000	2 420 500	2 838 500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22 650 500</b>	<b>76 665 600</b>	<b>99 316 100</b>

### **I.3.1 Research and Capacity Building in Conflict Management in Ethiopia**

223. The decentralization of local governance in Ethiopia has had a number of positive effects which need to be studied and documented. In order to enhance the policy-making capacity of the government for conflict resolution and good governance, this initiative seeks to provide mechanisms for population stabilization and to help address some of the underlying causes of forced and irregular migration and its ramifications, including migration health issues such as HIV/AIDS. The research and capacity-building project is in response to an official request to IOM by the Ethiopian Government to contribute to its efforts in the development and strengthening of the capacity of the Regional Affairs Section of the Ministry of Federal Affairs (MOFA/RAS) in conducting research, data processing and analysis concerning federalism, peace building and conflict management and resolution in potential conflict regions of Ethiopia.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 413 900

### **I.3.2 Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sudan**

224. Sudan has been engulfed in civil war for some decades, resulting in many deaths and population displacements. Following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in 2005, IOM has been providing return and reintegration assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees who wish to return to their communities of origin in southern Sudan. IOM provides emergency transport assistance in coordination with UN agencies and NGOs and offers special care to vulnerable and stranded IDPs. To facilitate travel arrangements over long distances, three priority way-stations will be established and managed in several southern provinces to provide clean water, emergency food provisions, health assistance and temporary shelter to returning IDPs and refugees. It is also expected to screen and register vulnerable returnees in order to have reliable information on the return process, and to better monitor major return routes. To foster sustainable returns, community-based initiatives will be undertaken to ensure the provision of appropriate structures in line with established criteria.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 925 100

### **I.3.3 Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe**

225. As a result of deteriorating socio-economic conditions in Zimbabwe over the last years, the country has experienced a severe drop in its agricultural production potential, resulting in the displacement of farm workers and their families, most of whom are now deprived of all means of livelihood. Recognizing that mobile and vulnerable populations require emergency food and essential non-food items to survive the hardship of their condition, IOM has, through this initiative, sought to assist the identified caseload through a network of implementing partners, comprised of UN agencies and NGOs, in establishing a supply distribution system. An identification process to map vulnerable groups will be undertaken to ensure a targeted response to their needs. Within the framework of this project, IOM actively undertakes to address HIV/AIDS issues among displaced ex-farm workers and IDPs through information sessions on prevention methods and the provision of care to affected individuals and their families.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 3 340 400

### **I.3.4 Support Programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Iraq**

226. IOM is assisting in strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Displacement and Migration with the long-term objective of developing a strategy and capacity to manage the orderly movement of returnees and other migrants at the invitation of the Iraqi authorities. In an effort to build institutional capacity and expertise, IOM will help to identify and design functions required

to enhance migration management procedures. As part of an integrated scheme, assistance will be provided to facilitate the deployment of returning qualified Iraqis to the Ministry. With their experience gained outside the country, it is envisaged that those recruited will be well placed to handle issues concerning Iraqi migrants requiring return assistance.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 1 253 600*

### **I.3.5 Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq**

227. Operating in coordination with the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Coordination in Iraq (UNOHCI), this initiative includes the provision of relief assistance to IDPs in Iraq, assessment and monitoring activities, and addressing the needs of IDPs and the communities where they live. IOM continues to provide non-food items and water to the most needy families. IOM, in collaboration with partners and stakeholders, organizes workshops on IDP strategy for the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) staff and NGO partners to periodically review the strategy, identify gaps, translate needs-assessment matrices into projects and define roles and responsibilities of all involved for the benefit of the affected IDP communities. IOM intervention is carried out in close coordination with the Emergency Working Group set up by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and partners on the ground. With its oversight functions established in Jordan due to security concerns in Iraq, IOM will continue to meet its commitments through a logistics network for the distribution of items essential for the care and assistance of the internally displaced.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 1 698 200*

### **I.3.6 Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Receptor Communities in Colombia**

228. The strategy of this ongoing integrated venture to address Colombia's longstanding IDP crisis is to harness the technical strengths of the participating organizations. IOM will therefore provide IDPs and other identified vulnerable groups with a comprehensive range of technical and material support in the areas of education, health, shelter, infrastructure, emergency assistance and income generation, to enable them to move towards stability and longer-term self-sufficiency. It will also engage in institutional capacity building so as to address the continuing needs of the target populations. Assistance will be provided to internally displaced persons and receptor communities in selected areas of Colombia by improving their living conditions through an integrated and community-led approach. A registration system will also be developed to strengthen humanitarian and emergency assistance. Local entities are being identified to implement these activities and thus to sustain initiatives upon completion of the project. The proposed activities are designed to unify and restore the social fabric of these communities by encouraging them to be constructive agents in their efforts for peace. Another dimension of the project is the registration of IDPs in order to provide targeted support, particularly in the context of direct intervention in the rural sector to ensure food self-sufficiency.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 12 822 400*

### **I.3.7 Support Programme for Ex-combatants and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia**

229. As part of ongoing initiatives to contribute towards ongoing national efforts in helping former child soldiers and victims of armed conflicts in Colombia to reintegrate into civilian life, existing structures will be expanded and a network of decentralized units established to respond effectively to the needs of the victims and children. Support is provided from the time of discharge and throughout their endeavours to rebuild normal lives. The current procedures aiming to clarify the legal status of the caseload will be strengthened and appropriate medical treatment will be

made available to them. Sustainable and durable reintegration solutions will be sought through targeted financial and technical assistance by facilitating enhanced coordination between key institutional players. Reference centres have been created to respond effectively to the needs of ex-combatant children and victims of armed conflict and monitor the progress of their transition into civilian life.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 16 111 400

### **I.3.8 Programme for Strengthening Peace in Colombia**

230. Through this ongoing activity, IOM supports governmental and non-governmental initiatives which specifically address and facilitate the peace process in Colombia. As an integral part of efforts to resuscitate civil society and promote peace in the country, financial and technical assistance is provided to NGOs under this programme to develop and implement channels of dialogue. This programme helps to sponsor governmental and non-governmental initiatives which directly address and facilitate the peace process in Colombia. It is implemented by IOM in close cooperation with the United States Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) in a number of related areas, such as public information, civic education, conflict resolution and the encouragement of increased dialogue between the warring factions. In addition to direct assistance provided to participating NGOs, further activities are foreseen to strengthen the capacity of local partners to ensure that the project has a lasting impact on local communities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 2 057 300

### **I.3.9 Protection of the Land and Property of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia**

231. The internal conflict affecting large areas of rural Colombia has caused many people to become internally displaced. The immediate consequences are the loss of land and belongings. Families that owned land, businesses and houses and had access to services before their displacement have lost everything and now live in poverty. The objective of the second phase of this project is to support the application of legal and institutional instruments for the protection of the assets of IDPs and persons who risk displacement, in order to facilitate their socio-economic stabilization and to lower the risk of loss of property.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 650 100

### **I.3.10 Haiti Transition Initiative**

232. In response to the daunting challenges confronting Haiti, which threaten the socio-economic stability of the country, this initiative seeks to support the processes for political recovery, economic stabilization and social development by empowering citizens and the government. IOM will therefore partner with relevant Haitian authorities in support of their efforts to identify and respond appropriately to the needs and priorities of local communities. The project will offer a number of interventions to improve government capacity at both the national and regional levels in response to identified needs. The initiative foresees to create short-term employment opportunities and to include national NGOs and local organizations in the direct implementation of projects in an effort to engage civil society in the recovery and development of political and social processes.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 5 772 600

### **I.3.11 Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative in Haiti**

233. The Cité Soleil has degenerated into violence and instability during the last two years. The shantytown fell under the control of armed gangs resulting in the forced migration of many families with grave psychological impacts on the remaining population. To deal with this situation IOM is working with civil organizations to identify and implement priority small-scale community infrastructure projects designed to improve community structures, hygiene and better living conditions. It is hoped that the violence will subside with such improvements and people planning on leaving might be enticed to stay. It is hoped that the initiatives will reinforce the legitimacy of the groups working to bring stability to the township in these difficult circumstances. The ultimate goal of this project is to support this strategy of progressive stabilization by facilitating work for persons in the town through community organizations established in several zones.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 456 900*

### **I.3.12 Enhancement of Institutional and Community Civil Defence Systems in Peru**

234. Considering that Peru is prone to a number of natural disasters, investment in generating basic cartography is very limited. The maps currently available have been prepared decades ago and there is no reliable information on which to base plans for dealing with any natural disaster. In the Callejón de Huaylas, historically the site of some of the most deadly natural catastrophes and an area dealing mainly with water-related and seismic risks, the problem of available data becomes all the more acute. The objective of this activity is therefore to provide the civil defence organizations with the appropriate information management capacities, including tools, information, training and coordination channels to enable better planning and responses to environmental hazards and risks, and strengthen civil society participation in the decision-making process.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 100 800*

### **I.3.13 Community Stabilization Initiative in Afghanistan**

235. In line with the broad strategy of mitigating outward migration flows from communities, IOM will continue to support development projects under this activity to refurbish and rebuild schools, clinics and other related infrastructures in coordination with appropriate government entities. This will enhance the capacity of communities to adequately support local populations and returnees. This programme is expected to improve the quality of education and health services and build confidence between communities with local as well as central government authorities.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 5 009 600*

### **I.3.14 Management and Processing of Migrants in an Irregular Situation Bound for Australia**

236. As part of post-emergency assistance initiatives, IOM administers the offshore processing centres in Nauru and Papua New Guinea for migrants in an irregular situation at the request of the Government of Australia. In coordination with the relevant government agencies and host governments who are responsible for the security of the facilities, IOM provides specific services in the management of the centres. Responsibilities cover arranging for the provision of food and water, power, sanitation, medical and healthcare and other identified special needs for the duration of the stay of the migrants at the centres.

237. IOM assists migrants who volunteer to return home in the processing of their travel documents and travel arrangements made on their behalf to their country of origin, in addition to reintegration assistance in cash. The estimated cost of the medical component associated with this activity is included in the total budget reflected under this heading.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 25 498 900*

### **I.3.15 Support to Conflict-affected Communities in Indonesia**

238. Following six months of peace talks, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka – “GAM”) signed a peace agreement on 15 August 2005 to end nearly 30 years of conflict in the province of Aceh that has killed over 15,000 people. Within the framework of the peace agreement, IOM was requested by the Government of Indonesia to design and implement short-term reinsertion and full reintegration assistance programmes to address the needs of former combatants and amnestied prisoners and to build linkages with wider community stabilization efforts for the longer-term peace and reconciliation process. This project will therefore provide immediate assistance to communities deeply affected by the conflict to consolidate support and build momentum for the peace process. To support the rehabilitation of community services and basic infrastructures, villages in need of assistance will be identified and selected for the implementation of quick impact projects to demonstrate visible and tangible results.

239. Under another initiative, IOM will provide mechanisms for reintegration of the Free Aceh Movement former combatants and amnestied prisoners through a range of employment, training and income-generating services intended to increase sustainable livelihoods. Micro and small and medium-sized enterprises will be created and expanded, counselling services, vocational and skills training offered and the capacity of public institutions enhanced. These activities are designed to enhance the successful reintegration process of former combatants and amnestied prisoners.

*Budgeted Resources:*      *USD 3 787 500*

### **I.3.16 Emergency Relief Assistance for Victims of the Earthquake in Pakistan**

240. The earthquake that struck South Asia in October 2005 took a high toll in human lives and caused unprecedented damage to property in Pakistan. A number of governments and relief organizations offered to help the Government of Pakistan with urgent humanitarian relief assistance to the victims. In view of the critical need for emergency shelter, IOM ordered winterized tents and blankets for distribution amongst the most vulnerable victims. The Organization was designated as the lead agency in the emergency shelter cluster and to participate in other clusters such as logistics and health. The survivors in the worst affected areas in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, particularly those in the highland zone, were provided with winter kits.

241. As part of efforts to support the distribution of emergency relief items in affected areas and to facilitate the movement of people to safer areas, IOM set up an operations fleet that provided organized surface transportation for various international NGOs. In order to limit the effects of disasters in the future, IOM will help build and strengthen local and district level emergency response capacity through “Rapid Disaster Preparedness and Response” teams in major cities. The teams will include experts and volunteers trained and equipped to respond effectively in disaster situations. Additionally, logistical hubs will be established to move humanitarian supplies to affected areas during the winter months.

*Budgeted Resources:*      *USD 564 800*

### **I.3.17 Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka**

242. The tsunami which devastated coastal areas was one of the most catastrophic disasters in recent times. Many lives were lost and properties wiped out. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, IOM redeployed resources already present in the region to provide assistance to the victims. Although IOM continues to organize the transportation of emergency relief items, treatment of victims and prevention of epidemics, activities now focus on recovery assistance.

243. In order to further contribute to the immediate and medium-term humanitarian and reconstruction efforts following the tsunami disaster and the displacement of many people from their homes, IOM, in collaboration with various partners, is constructing shelters fitted with improved water and sanitation systems to ensure minimum sanitary standards for the victims. Furthermore, beneficiaries have and will continue to be trained in the installation and maintenance of these systems to ensure that they continue to function efficiently. Where there is an established need for community support infrastructure, some of the shelter units will serve as health clinics, schools and civil servant quarters benefiting the target population. Working in collaboration with the Indonesian and Sri Lankan authorities, UN agencies and NGOs, capacity-building activities are being implemented and direct assistance provided to vulnerable displaced women and children as well as some conflict-affected IDPs.

244. In order to address issues comprehensively, IOM undertakes rapid assessments to determine appropriate livelihood recovery assistance modules for displaced persons, particularly women heads of family, and livelihood recovery assistance for vulnerable persons to augment their economic capacities. Reliable information from services databases and a needs analysis report on internally displaced persons will be shared with relevant government departments, humanitarian and development agencies. Transport and logistical assistance to facilitate recovery efforts is also part of the assistance provided.

245. IOM's activities at this stage are geared towards the overall rehabilitation and reconstruction of the tsunami-affected region with a long-term objective of supporting sustainable development and the rebuilding of communities. In this regard, IOM is reviewing options to provide permanent housing to the victims.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 9 526 500*

### **I.3.18 Community Rehabilitation and Socio-economic Support for Conflict Resolution in Sri Lanka**

246. Twenty years of armed conflict have affected the people and the economy of Sri Lanka, particularly in the northern and eastern parts of the country where mass displacement of persons, destruction of facilities, insecurity and economic ruin are apparent. The majority of the population suffers from the effects of war, including poverty, unemployment, displacement, lack of access to services, exacerbated by the hostility and mistrust of those on either side of the ethnic divide. This programme will work to discourage violent conflict and encourage peaceful co-existence through vocational training and on-the-job training activities. It will also contribute to the equitable distribution of aid and the development of community facilities to mitigate potential conflict between returnee families and poor conflict-affected host communities. It is envisaged to provide community training for business development for participants from various ethnic groups. In order to portray a positive image of shared partnership among the various stakeholders, members of different ethnic groups working together will construct shared facilities. Exchanges between children from different ethnic groups in neighbouring areas will enhance their knowledge of one another's cultures, dispel stereotypes and encourage future interaction.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 141 000*

### **I.3.19 Support for EU Election Observation Missions**

247. Recognizing that free and fair election processes are critical for their success and legitimacy, the EU has and will deploy, at the invitation of national authorities, Election Observer Missions to presidential, parliamentary and/or provincial elections in Fiji, Uganda, Mexico and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. IOM facilitates the work of the Observer Missions by providing the administrative and logistical assistance required to effectively monitor the elections. It organizes the deployment of the Observers, establishes offices, provides the necessary transport and assists in



the recruitment of local staff. As most of these elections are organized in difficult circumstances, careful planning and good communication systems are vital to maintain close contact between security teams and the Observers. IOM also ensures observer vehicles display appropriate visible markings to move about unhindered.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 6 346 600*

### **I.3.20 Assistance to Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia**

248. In recognizing that modernized armed forces are critical to long-term peace, stability and prosperity in the Balkans, Serbia has committed itself to a comprehensive military reform and the development of a leaner but modernized armed forces. As part of efforts to downsize the military and reintegrate its former personnel into civilian life, IOM's past experience in this area has been acknowledged with the ultimate objective of facilitating social and economic development. IOM will help to implement the government's redundancy plan foreseeing alternative livelihoods based on individual needs and expectations for ex-soldiers through the creation of a sustainable reintegration structure capable of supporting redundant military personnel and their families to become productive members of their communities. To this end, counselling and referral services and small business training will be offered to serve as a motivating incentive to eliminate the potential of vulnerable groups engaging in activities that threaten the security of the country.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 2 838 500*

## II. MIGRATION HEALTH

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.1	Migration Health Assessment	17 140 500	7 735 900	24 876 400
II.2	Migration Health Assistance and Advice	1 240 600	4 767 700	6 008 300
II.3	Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance	100 600	204 200	304 800
	<b>Total*</b>	<b>18 481 700</b>	<b>12 707 800</b>	<b>31 189 500</b>

\* Health issues affect all migrants and cut across all areas of IOM's work. This chapter only reflects the specific IOM Migrant Health activities. Migrant health activities which are integrated into other IOM services appear in other chapters of this document.

### Introduction

249. Migration health addresses the needs of individual migrants as well as the public health needs of host communities through policies and practices corresponding to the emerging challenges facing mobile populations today. The approach needs to be comprehensive, covering infectious disease control, emergency interventions, chronic diseases, mental health, the understanding of culture and health beliefs, human rights issues, migration health management concerns and many other factors that impact on the health of migrants and the communities they reside in or pass through.

250. The activities of the Migration Health Department (MHD) benefit a wide range of migrant populations and their host communities. All activities are carried out in partnership with internal departments, international agencies, universities, governments and key partners.

251. IOM now pursues migration health activities in over 43 countries worldwide and yearly expenditures on migration health activities have almost tripled during the past five years.

252. MHD responds to the needs of any type of migrant population and throughout all phases of the migration process, including post-emergency situations, through preventive health interventions, diagnostic services, medical treatment, medical evacuations, mental health and psycho-social assistance, health promotion, health education, environmental hygiene and control, local capacity building and rehabilitation of health infrastructures. Such services, implemented by IOM staff or partners, are supervised and undergo quality control by IOM health professionals strategically located in all areas of the world.

253. Health issues can affect all migrants and cut across all areas of IOM's work. MHD seeks to ensure that the health of migrants is appropriately addressed throughout all IOM activities. As a consequence, health components are increasingly integrated into all relevant activities of the Organization

254. The following sub-headings are used to classify projects and programmes under Migration Health:

- **Migration Health Assessment:** At the request of migrant-receiving states, health assessments are provided to persons before their departure. The main objective of this global activity is to reduce and better manage the public health impact of population mobility on receiving countries, to facilitate the integration of migrants through detection and cost-effective management of health conditions and to provide information on the medical condition of migrants. In addition to offering large-scale pre-departure treatment for high prevalence conditions like malaria and intestinal parasites, treatment is also provided to migrants with tuberculosis and certain sexually transmissible infections.

Furthermore, migrants are immunized against preventable conditions and offered counselling before and after HIV testing.

Migrants travelling under the auspices of the Organization's programmes are assessed for fitness to travel before departure and medical escorts are arranged for migrants who need assistance and care en route.

- **Migration Health Assistance and Advice:** Activities under this category cover health services to a wide range of mobile populations, such as migrants in an irregular situation, trafficked populations, demobilized soldiers and migrant workers. The services delivered are designed to respond to the specific health needs of these populations and their host communities who often lack access to health services, and cover a wide range of domains such as reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, mental health, immunization, health promotion and education to both migrant populations and professionals involved in the management of migration health issues. Finally, activities focus on advocacy and the study and publication of migration health-related data to provide advice of relevance to governments and agencies and to help formulate policies on migration-related health matters.
- **Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance:** The main focus of this activity is to help governments and populations during and in the aftermath of emergencies by managing health issues related to the mass movement of people, and arranging medical evacuation for individuals who cannot be cared for locally due to overstretched or destroyed health facilities. In addition, post-emergency programmes assist in the reconstruction of damaged health infrastructures through mainly community-based services. While initial assistance may include short-term solutions by providing the expertise needed to support basic health needs, the long-term goal is to rebuild the capacity of the country through the training of local personnel in order to achieve sustainable solutions in line with national health plans.

## II.1 Migration Health Assessment

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.1	Migration Health Assessment	17 140 500	7 735 900	24 876 400

255. As part of services provided to migrants applying for resettlement, IOM will perform approximately 120,000 migrant health assessments in various locations across the world, as part of the immigration application process required by the host countries. Most of the migrants are expected to depart from Asia, Africa, eastern and southeastern Europe and migrate mainly to the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

256. At the request of resettlement countries (Australia and USA), health assessment of refugees from Africa and Asia is expanding to include additional pre-departure testing and treatment of infectious diseases, and immunizations.

257. The proportion of self-payers is expected to increase relative to previous years due to the addition of the UK Tuberculosis Detection Programme. Self-payers reimburse IOM for services provided. Service fees are established to ensure that all costs related to health assessments are fully covered and allow IOM to adequately satisfy the requests of governments as well as respond to the changing needs of migrants. A Migration Health Initiative Assistance account was established in 2001 to ensure the appropriate use and effective management of the service fees and to benefit the resettlement-related health assessment work of the Organization. This account is used to cover start-up costs for new migration health assessment-related activities and the costs for the technical staff involved in the global management of migration health assessment programmes, in particular the laboratory quality control and the development of a global electronic health information system. Part of the cost of developing the system is covered under the Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA) project.

258. IOM also provides travel health assistance for populations returning home and travelling during and in the aftermath of emergency situations. Travel health assistance also forms a vital part of other programme areas covered by the Organization, in particular “Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments” and “Emergency and Post-emergency Operations Assistance”. The budget for the travel health assistance components are included as an integral part of those activities and are not shown separately under this chapter.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 24 876 400

## II.2 Migration Health Assistance and Advice

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.2.1	Raising Awareness on HIV/AIDS in Angola	36 800	48 500	85 300
II.2.2	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Among Mobile Populations in Senegal	14 100	24 400	38 500
II.2.3	Activities to Strengthen HIV/AIDS Response and Health Outcomes of Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	267 900	645 400	913 300
II.2.4	Response to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia	399 100	3 545 000	3 944 100
II.2.5	Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care for Migration-affected Communities in Myanmar	136 700	178 300	315 000
II.2.6	Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand	377 100	308 600	685 700
II.2.7	HIV/AIDS Prevention for Migrants in the Republic of Moldova	8 900	17 500	26 400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 240 600</b>	<b>4 767 700</b>	<b>6 008 300</b>

### II.2.1 Raising Awareness on HIV/AIDS in Angola

259. The linkage between population mobility and the spread of HIV/AIDS is increasingly recognized and migrants are considered among the world’s most vulnerable to the disease. The aim of this project is therefore to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS and prevention methods among populations returning to Angola and their communities. The main activities include the distribution of information materials and use of various public campaign methods to sensitize the population on how to prevent and combat the spread of the disease. Some of the returnees will be provided with training as it is planned to absorb them into a national HIV/AIDS response network as part of an integrated mechanism to build local capacities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 85 300

## **II.2.2 Reduction of HIV/AIDS Among Mobile Populations in Senegal**

260. The semi-annual review of the multi-sector national plan on HIV/AIDS conducted in October 2005 led the local authorities to identify mobile populations as a priority target for future interventions for HIV and AIDS prevention in the country. In response to this, IOM is working in collaboration with the National Council on HIV/AIDS in Casamance, which is considered as the area most affected by HIV/AIDS in the country, with prevalence rates significantly higher than the national average. This project aims to assist the government in reducing the vulnerability of mobile populations through the promotion of safe sexual behaviour, and to assist in building the capacity of local stakeholders in the region to address issues of HIV/AIDS and population mobility.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 38 500

## **II.2.3 Activities to Strengthen HIV/AIDS Response and Health Outcomes of Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe**

261. Disparities in economic development within the Southern African Development Community and political instability have caused people to move within the country and the region in search of a better living. However, because of their frequently irregular legal status in host countries, many mobile populations lack access to health and other social services. At the same time, HIV infection rates are high in many countries of the region. IOM is carrying out a number of projects to help potential migrants make informed choices about migration, as well as to increase their awareness about HIV/AIDS and how women can protect themselves against gender-based violence. Healthcare and treatment for internal migrants and mobile populations will also be provided. IOM is taking the lead in mainstreaming mobility issues into HIV and AIDS programming and to integrate health concerns into migration programmes.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 913 300

## **II.2.4 Response to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia**

262. Although the number of reported cases of HIV in Colombia is very low, there are indications that adolescents residing in receptor communities for internally displaced persons may be at risk. In an effort to address the problem, IOM will support initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of the target population to sexually transmissible infections and HIV/AIDS through improved healthcare services, the provision of voluntary HIV counselling and testing, the provision of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatments, treatment of sexually transmissible infections, peer-education programmes, and inclusion of sex education in the school curriculum. It is also foreseen to design and develop a training programme for health personnel, and to encourage youth leaders to establish grassroots networks to facilitate a targeted advertising campaign for the prevention of infections and HIV/AIDS.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 3 944 100

### **II.2.5 Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care for Migration-affected Communities in Myanmar**

263. The objective of this pilot project is to establish community-based mechanisms to prevent and mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS in mobility-affected areas of Mon state in Myanmar. Instead of the traditional and externally-driven health education projects, the initiative will adopt a research methodology which requires communities to participate in the planning, development, and actions on programmes for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support. Implemented within the framework of a national strategic plan and in consultation with various stakeholders, a national vulnerability baseline survey will be undertaken.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 315 000

### **II.2.6 Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand**

264. The relative economic and political stability in Thailand make it an attractive destination for persons migrating from neighbouring countries in search of better living standards. Although the government is working to make basic healthcare services more accessible to migrants, they still face increasing health risks. This results in high transmission rates of a number of communicable diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, vaccine-preventable illness, HIV/AIDS, and high vulnerability to adverse reproductive health conditions. As a result, the government has requested the assistance of IOM in strengthening the response capacity of the Ministry of Health, NGOs and migrant communities to improve the access of migrants and their host communities to sustainable cost-effective primary healthcare, reproductive health and communicable disease control services in selected high-priority provinces.

265. In order to provide better primary and referral healthcare services, this initiative aims to strengthen existing capacities, and to ensure a gradual transition to sustainable, cost-effective implementation. Factors impeding the provision of accessible basic healthcare services for migrants include a complex combination of security, socio-cultural and economic barriers. To overcome these, the project aims to identify and document innovative approaches to facilitate the expansion of the initiative within and beyond existing project sites.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 685 700

### **II.2.7 HIV/AIDS Prevention for Migrants in the Republic of Moldova**

266. Though under normal circumstances, migration in and of itself is not a risk to health, conditions surrounding the migration process can increase vulnerability to ill health, particularly for irregular migrants. Through this initiative, IOM will support the national response to HIV/AIDS whilst helping to build the capacity in Moldova for migration health management. An information outreach will be undertaken in Moldova as well as in main destination countries to inform migrants of the dangers of infection, facilitate the inclusion of migrant health interests in national strategies on HIV/AIDS and foster partnerships with Moldovan diaspora communities in main destination countries. This initiative will also help update information for successful HIV/AIDS preventive interventions targeting mobility-affected communities in Moldova and provide support to research on key subjects in the Field.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 26 400

## II.3 Post-emergency Migration Health Assistance

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
II.3.1	Capacity Building for Healthcare Staff in Indonesia	20 200	21 400	41 600
II.3.2	Community Health Revitalization Programme Through Satellite Health Clinics in Indonesia	2 000	14 500	16 500
II.3.3	Healthcare to Persons Affected by the Tsunami in Thailand	4 300	18 300	22 600
II.3.4	Capacity Building Through Medical Teams in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo	74 100	150 000	224 100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 600</b>	<b>204 200</b>	<b>304 800</b>

### II.3.1 Capacity Building for Health-care Staff in Indonesia

267. This project addresses maternal and child mortality to improve community health services. It aims to strengthen the capacity of healthcare staff in the districts of Aceh by supporting a continuing medical programme on childbirth with particular emphasis on midwife training to manage post-partum haemorrhage and birth asphyxia in home or satellite health clinic birthing locations. A curriculum and strategy for training midwives has been developed by IOM and Harvard Medical School and vetted with the Ministry of Health and local health authorities. By incorporating local leadership in planning and encouraging the development of peer networks amongst healthcare staff, IOM seeks to ensure local commitment, input and control of these improvement and training initiatives. A satellite health clinic field assessment and summary workshop are an essential component of this project.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 41 600*

### II.3.2 Community Health Revitalization Programme Through Satellite Health Clinics in Indonesia

268. The objective of this ongoing activity is to enhance access to health services and address unhealthy living conditions at the overcrowded temporary shelters provided to persons displaced by the tsunami of December 2004. IOM responded to the request of the Ministry of Health for assistance in the public health sector by supporting the construction of satellite health clinics (SHCs) in nine districts in Aceh province in close partnership with local and international partners to enhance access to healthcare services. Partner NGOs and donors provided medical equipment and furniture for the clinics staffed by young doctors and nurses from the Ministry of Health. Continuing medical education for primary health centres and SHC staff will be carried out in partnership with Harvard Medical School and Indonesian universities.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 16 500*

### II.3.3 Healthcare to Persons Affected by the Tsunami in Thailand

269. This project aims to improve healthcare services and increase access to healthcare for migrants and families affected by the tsunami. Through the existing Migrant Health Coordination Centre, IOM will continue to deliver healthcare services and conduct psycho-social support

activities to improve mental health in migrant communities. It is foreseen to strengthen the capacity of Community Health Workers (CHW) and Community Health Volunteers (CHV) in delivering health services to migrants and families.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 22 600

#### **II.3.4 Capacity Building Through Medical Teams in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo**

270. This ongoing programme was initially designed to provide assistance to improve the health infrastructure and provide direct health services in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. Medical operations will be performed by visiting teams of medical specialists, and local health professionals will simultaneously receive training in diagnosis and treatment of surgical patients. Assessments of health needs will also be carried out where required and treatment will also be provided abroad for a limited number of patients for whom treatment is not available locally.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 224 100



### III. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.1	Migration and Economic/Community Development	6 092 600	22 483 000	28 575 600
III.2	Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals	1 244 200	3 137 000	4 381 200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 336 800</b>	<b>25 620 000</b>	<b>32 956 800</b>

#### Introduction

271. Maximizing the positive relationship between migration and development has long been a strategic focus of IOM's work. In an era of unprecedented levels of human mobility, the need to develop a fuller understanding of the linkages between migration and development is particularly urgent, as is the need to act in practical ways to enhance the benefits migration can have for development, and to elaborate sustainable solutions for problematic migration situations. IOM approaches the linkages between migration and development from the perspective that international migration, if properly managed, can contribute to the growth and prosperity of countries of origin and of destination, as well as benefit migrants themselves. IOM therefore aims at harnessing the development potential of migration for the benefit of individual migrants and societies. Programme activities in this area include strengthening the capacity of governments and other stakeholders to effectively involve migrant populations in development processes in countries of origin, fostering economic and community development in areas of high emigration pressure, enhancing the development impact of remittances and facilitating the return and reintegration of qualified nationals.

272. The following sub-headings classify the projects and programmes under Migration and Development:

- **Migration and Economic/Community Development:** There are three types of activities under this sub-heading. The first type of activity aims at harnessing the positive potential migration can have for the development of countries of origin and destination. Initiatives focus on building the capacity of governments and other stakeholders in countries of origin to communicate with and engage their expatriate communities in initiatives related to home country development, and on contributing to the development of more development-oriented migration policies.

The second type of activity contributes to addressing root causes of economically motivated migration, by enhancing the ability of governments and other key actors to focus development actions more strategically on home country migration dynamics. Projects focus on expanding economic opportunities and improving social services and community infrastructure in specific geographic areas prone to economically-induced emigration, or in need of development to absorb and sustain the return of migrants to that region.

The third type of activity relates to remittances – the funds migrants send home. Mostly private transfers, remittances also offer enhanced and wider development possibilities for families, communities and countries. Activities in the remittance area aim to facilitate the development of policies and mechanisms that improve remittance services to migrants and enhance the development impact of remittances. In doing so, IOM's current focus is on data collection, policy dialogue and dissemination of good practices and pilot project implementation.

- **Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals:** The return and socio-economic reinsertion of skilled and qualified nationals from abroad on short, repeated or longer-term

professional assignments can benefit national development or rehabilitation and reconstruction processes of developing countries, countries with economy in transition, or recovering from conflict situations. Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals (RQN) and similar projects include recruitment, job placement, transport and limited employment support, and can help shape the economic and social environment in countries of origin in a manner conducive to further returns.

### III.1 Migration and Economic/Community Development

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.1.1	Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)	651 900	1 142 400	1 794 300
III.1.2	African and Mediterranean Dialogue on Irregular Migration	301 100	248 100	549 200
III.1.3	Programme to Promote the Development of an Emigration Zone in the Maghreb Region	198 700	195 900	394 600
III.1.4	Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina	26 400	588 000	614 400
III.1.5	Technical Assistance for the Development of Rural Provinces in Argentina	23 700	567 400	591 100
III.1.6	Technical Assistance to the National Indigenous Development Council in Chile	40 800	940 000	980 800
III.1.7	Implementation of Networks of Colombians Living Abroad	14 700	203 800	218 500
III.1.8	Community-strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador	3 117 100	5 826 600	8 943 700
III.1.9	Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala	653 800	32 000	685 800
III.1.10	Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala	494 600	36 000	530 600
III.1.11	Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala	257 900	5 758 000	6 015 900
III.1.12	Technical Support to the Lima Municipality in the Execution of Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works in Areas Prone to Migration in Peru	199 800	5 100 000	5 299 800
III.1.13	Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru	30 600	785 000	815 600
III.1.14	Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay	4 100	130 000	134 100
III.1.15	Remittances and their Development Impact in Rural Communities in Tajikistan	39 300	76 600	115 900

III.1.16	Micro-enterprise Development in Armenia	2 800	792 000	794 800
III.1.17	Community Infrastructure Development for Agricultural Initiatives in Azerbaijan	35 300	61 200	96 500
<b>Total</b>		<b>6 092 600</b>	<b>22 483 000</b>	<b>28 575 600</b>

### III.1.1 Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

273. The objective of this framework programme is to strengthen the institutional capacities of governments to manage and achieve their development goals through the transfer of relevant skills, and of financial and other resources of nationals in the African diaspora. MIDA operates on the basis of harnessing the benefits of mobility of people and resources and offers a variety of approaches, including temporary, “virtual” and permanent returns. These approaches are tailored to the specific needs of the home country and to the legal status of their expatriates in their countries of residence. Within the MIDA programme, IOM seeks to build the capacity of governments and other stakeholders to identify priority skills and resource needs in the participating countries and match them with suitable skills and resources available in the diaspora, in order to fully engage them in the development process of the countries of origin. This includes fostering the voluntary and efficient use of migrant remittances for development in countries of origin, as well as offering assistance to migrants who are interested in establishing microenterprises in their countries of origin. A special focus is on promoting the participation of women in a gender-balanced economic and social environment. In addition, IOM helps to build synergies between governments, civil society, academic and research institutions, the private sector and donor agencies towards a sustainable and cooperative approach in implementing the MIDA programme. At this stage, funds for project activities are available for Ghana, Senegal and the Great Lakes region.

274. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. Additional allocation from Discretionary Income for the general oversight of this initiative is shown under section IX.17 of this document.

*Budgeted Resources:*      *USD 1 794 300*

### III.1.2 African and Mediterranean Dialogue on Irregular Migration

275. This project brings together three regions sharing a complex and growing migration trend. The activities include the five Maghreb countries, six countries of origin of irregular migrants from sub-Saharan Africa as well as ten European Union countries, notably Northern Mediterranean countries, in a collective endeavour to stop the growing trend in flows to Europe. They will focus on strengthening migration dialogue and coordination, capacity building in migration management for transit and origin countries, as well as conducting of information campaigns in the countries of origin. All efforts aim at mitigating irregular migratory flows from sub-Saharan Africa through dangerous routes to transit points where migrants hope to make an illegal entry to Europe. Such irregular flows put lives at risk and exert demands on social structures which are not equipped to deal with such situations.

*Budgeted Resources:*      *USD 549 200*

### **III.1.3 Programme to Promote the Development of an Emigration Zone in the Maghreb Region**

276. The objective of this pilot project is to support local economic revitalization and growth through the creation of employment opportunities and the promotion of business incentives in areas with high emigration pressures in the Maghreb region. It is also anticipated that nationals, particularly those resident abroad, will be encouraged to invest in microenterprises that have the potential to stimulate economic growth. Implementation of this project will be carried out in both the countries of origin and the host countries of the nationals being targeted, in order to ensure that the projects identified bring the desired socio-economic benefits to both. The primary objective of the establishment of microenterprises is job creation, which in turn has the potential to translate into higher income and improved living standards in the regions concerned. In addition, the necessary training and orientation courses will be provided before selected microenterprises are launched.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 394 600

### **III.1.4 Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina**

277. As a result of the increasing number of migrants in the Province of Río Negro, this project will assist in the creation of associations of microprojects with the aim of enhancing the economic development of rural households. Guidance will also be provided to facilitate access to appropriate technology and the supply of inputs needed for the development of sustainable microenterprises. It is expected that by fostering the emergence of associations of small producers and thereby improving living standards, rural settlement will be promoted and eventually reduce the attraction of migrating to urban centres.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 614 400

### **III.1.5 Technical Assistance for the Development of Rural Provinces in Argentina**

278. At the request of the government, IOM will provide technical assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to achieve the objectives of a rural development programme targeting rural provinces in northern parts of the country. Assistance will be provided in selecting experts who will work on the initiatives that will bolster the economies of the target communities. IOM will provide general management for the implementation of the project and make travel arrangements on behalf of the experts.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 591 100

### **III.1.6 Technical Assistance to the National Indigenous Development Council in Chile**

279. IOM and the Government of Chile have developed a joint framework for cooperation activities to reduce the factors driving internal and international migration of Chileans. The purpose of these efforts is to discourage an exodus of economically active members of indigenous populations, and to maintain the culture of families, communities and indigenous groupings in Chile. This cooperation will include the promotion and implementation of activities to encourage local sustainable development that will contribute to improve the quality of life and strengthen cultural practices. Under this project, IOM will supervise and monitor the administration and management of funds to promote information concerning indigenous rights, subsidize legal services and ensure the application of the public registry of indigenous lands.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 980 800

### III.1.7 Implementation of Networks of Colombians Living Abroad

280. International migration from Colombia has increased continuously since the middle of the last decade, and this has raised awareness about the economic, political, cultural and social potential of these transnational communities on a global scale. IOM, in partnership with the Government of Colombia, will carry out several activities to strengthen the link of these communities with their country and to promote cooperation on activities of mutual interest. These include the establishment of virtual channels of communication among Colombian communities abroad, and identifying social intervention projects to support transnational Colombian communities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 218 500

### III.1.8 Community-strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador

281. One of the most destabilizing results of the civil conflict in Colombia is the uncontrolled movement of displaced populations across its borders, which has given rise to concern in Ecuador, particularly in three northern provinces sharing a common border with Colombia. In order to help address the situation, IOM will continue to support the efforts of the Government of Ecuador to respond to the needs of the communities and to strengthen their capacity to respond to the challenge of such massive population inflows. The programme aims to support the region through activities benefiting the local population. Emphasis will also be on developing community infrastructure, improving health facilities and services, and generally promoting economic development in the region. Special attention will be given to the displaced populations from Colombia living in settlements in the provinces concerned.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 8 943 700

### III.1.9 Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala

282. The total project execution fund for 2007 is estimated at USD 16,429,000, of which USD 15,743,200 will be managed as fiduciary funds to finance project activities, as shown in Annex I, pages 4 and 5.

283. In line with past practice presenting this project in budget documents, only the estimates for technical, administrative and financial assistance and project supervision are included under this section. This represents either 4 or 7 per cent of the total funding for each individual programme, totalling USD 685,800. This amount is assigned as budgeted resources for the project activities listed below.

- **Integrated Development Programme for Communities (PRODIC)**

284. This programme seeks to promote social investment in the rural areas of Guatemala, benefiting the population living in extreme poverty. The main components range from building roads and markets and sports facilities to the purchase of farms.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 180 800

- **Border Development Programme (PRODEFRO)**

285. The programme is designed to help fulfil the objective of the peace agreements, as well as those included in the bilateral agreements signed between the Governments of Guatemala and

Mexico. IOM's participation in the past concerned the construction of roads in areas where significant numbers of refugees had returned and resettled from Mexico, and the building of a border post, the National Migration Office premises, the customs building and access roads. The road construction work will continue in 2007.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 365 400

- **Teachers for Peace Programme**

286. This activity complements the efforts of the Ministry of Education to increase the provision of basic education to children living in communities of displaced persons. In order to improve the quality of the current education system, financial assistance and better curricula will be provided to community teachers and education promoters in selected areas without access to regular primary education programmes. This successful programme, reaching communities that were not covered by the Ministry of Education, will continue in 2007 with the hiring of additional teachers.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 57 700

- **Health and Welfare Project (PROSABIE)**

287. This programme started in 2005 to facilitate access to healthcare for populations living in poverty and with very little access to health services.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 16 500

- **Administrative Project**

288. With the interest accrued on funds entrusted by the Government of Guatemala through FONAPAZ, IOM offers administrative support to FONAPAZ to carry out the programmes under its jurisdiction.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 65 400

### **III.1.10 Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala**

289. IOM has been managing the financial resources of FONAPAZ through a fiduciary fund for several projects over the last few years. Based on this experience, a new fiduciary fund mechanism has been extended to the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), initiated in 2005. The programme will continue in 2007 and be oriented towards the construction of water supply systems, rural roads to facilitate the transportation of agricultural produce and small markets.

290. The purpose of this programme is to contribute to the implementation of the National Policy on Urban and Rural Development and Human Settlements of the Government of Guatemala in compliance with the Peace Accords. It will be an effective tool to benefit the poor and internally displaced people in areas of high migratory pressure. Following the financing model of the FONAPAZ projects, IOM provides technical assistance and manages financial resources for different development projects on behalf of the government, as established by the Framework Agreement signed with the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency (SCEP). The total fund estimated for 2007 is USD 13,796,000, of which USD 13,265,400 will be administered in the form of a fiduciary fund to finance project activities.

291. The technical, administrative, financial and supervisory assistance component represents 4 per cent of the total funding for each individual project, amounting to USD 530,600. This amount is assigned as budgeted resources for the project activities listed below.

- **Combating Poverty** – These projects will help fight poverty in peripheral urban zones, with emphasis on drinking water supplies, drainage and waste treatment. It will also include activities to improve the sanitary conditions of markets selling farm produce, the provision of electricity services, social equipment, and reforestation.
- **Integral Community Development** - Comprehensive development projects for rural communities will focus on the construction of roads, collection centres, municipal and rural markets, tourist centres and bridges, and on social infrastructure works, housing, latrines, small community sport fields and other sport facilities and works of social interest.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 530 600*

### **III.1.11 Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala**

292. IOM will provide administrative services and technical assistance in the construction of a dock and the repair of a quay to facilitate small-scale fishing within the framework of a cooperation agreement signed with the Empresa Portuaria Nacional de Champerico in Guatemala. The objective is to generate sustainable employment at the local level in an area where poverty and high food insecurity are increasingly generating high emigration rates. This project seeks to provide small-scale fishermen with sustainable employment by providing the necessary infrastructure to efficiently carry out their trade and thus help to ensure a regular income.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 6 015 900*

### **III.1.12 Technical Support to the Lima Municipality in the Execution of Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works in Areas Prone to Migration in Peru**

293. While Lima attracts displaced persons who hope to better their living standards, it is also a source of outward migration due to the poor living conditions of parts of its population. In support of government efforts to improve the living conditions of displaced populations, this project aims to provide management oversight for the execution of three high priority infrastructure projects in the deprived part of Lima. IOM will also provide additional technical assistance to the municipality of Lima to respond to urgent infrastructure rehabilitation needs in an area of Lima that acts as a magnet for displaced communities from the rest of Peru. Within the framework of this project, assistance will also be provided to improve sanitary and environmental conditions, recreational and sporting facilities and other initiatives in an effort to improve the socio-economic standards of the poor.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 5 299 800*

### **III.1.13 Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru**

294. The aim of this project is to provide technical assistance to the town council of Lima to modernize and strengthen its institutional capacity and carry out development projects in parts of Lima that suffer the effects of, and are a potential source of further disruptive migratory movements, involving mainly internally displaced persons. In this connection, IOM will assess current structures in collaboration with international and local experts, and make proposals for the rationalization and efficient utilization of resources, as well as support the development and management of IT and communications systems. Furthermore, it is foreseen to provide technical

assistance and manage funds on behalf of the town hall administration for the execution of priority infrastructure projects.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 815 600

#### **III.1.14 Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay**

295. As part of ongoing efforts to improve the current situation and the future of underprivileged children, this activity will facilitate the multidisciplinary training of youths from poor households, many of whom are denied access to education for economic reasons. Acting as an executing agency on behalf of the government, IOM administers the programme funds and helps to recruit professionals in the various skill areas required for the successful implementation of this activity.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 134 100

#### **III.1.15 Remittances and their Development Impact in Rural Communities in Tajikistan**

296. With as many as a quarter of all families in Tajikistan reporting a family member involved in labour migration, remittances play an important role both as a source of family income and a potential source of development. Building on the successful joint UNDP/IOM pilot project, this activity will focus on the capacity-building of migrant households, Jamoat Resource Centres (a local community organization) and civil society actors to promote the investment of migrant remittances for both infrastructure projects and entrepreneurship development. The ultimate aim of this pilot project is to maximize migrant remittances on the community level by allowing labour migrants and their households to choose their priorities and invest remittances in the most effective manner possible.

*Budgeted resources:* USD 115 900

#### **III.1.16 Micro-enterprise Development in Armenia**

297. This initiative will continue to promote the development of local microenterprises to strengthen sustainable economic growth in Armenia. To that end, IOM will train vulnerable migrants to start businesses, offer opportunities for loan facilities and advisory services, including a directory of support systems for project participants and entrepreneurs in similar businesses. A revolving loan fund serves as a source of financing through local banking institutions.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 794 800

#### **III.1.17 Community Infrastructure Development for Agricultural Initiatives in Azerbaijan**

298. One of the major causes of unemployment in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan is the lack of water for domestic and commercial use. In the past, communities had used traditional methods to construct underground water supply systems, but this was mostly discarded during the Soviet era. Working with the Water Users Association (WUA) during the first phase of this initiative, IOM provided technical assistance and mobilized communal labour to create alternative models for ecologically sound and sustainable water supply systems for agricultural purposes in order to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable families and mitigate migratory pressure. To foster ownership of the project, appropriate expertise and skills will be developed within local communities in coordination with WUA to ensure the sustainability of new water supply technologies.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 96 500



## III.2 Return and Reintegration of Qualified Nationals

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
III.2.1	Return of Qualified Nationals to Sudan	192 100	680 900	873 000
III.2.2	Return of Qualified Iraqis (RQI)	290 400	556 800	847 200
III.2.3	Return of Qualified Afghans (RQA)	458 900	826 500	1 285 400
III.2.4	Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals from the Netherlands	302 800	1 072 800	1 375 600
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 244 200</b>	<b>3 137 000</b>	<b>4 381 200</b>

### III.2.1 Return of Qualified Nationals to Sudan

299. The emigration of trained professionals and skilled labour from Sudan is seriously affecting the country's socio-economic potential. Such "brain drain" has distorted the country's urban labour markets, depriving vital economic sectors of the skilled and qualified human resources necessary for the delivery of public services, such as education and healthcare. This project therefore seeks to contribute to the efforts of the Sudanese authorities to manage overall development efforts by enhancing the potential for identifying and employing suitably qualified nationals from three target communities of qualified and skilled Sudanese – those who have been displaced within Sudan, those who have emigrated within Africa and those who are further away in Europe, North America and elsewhere.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 873 000*

### III.2.2 Return of Qualified Iraqis (RQI)

300. The programme aims to enhance the institutional capacity of Iraqi ministries and other public institutions through short and long-term deployment of selected Iraqi expatriate experts. Qualified Iraqi nationals willing to take up these assignments to provide capacity building and technical assistance will be identified and matched against the specific professional profiles required by public institutions in Iraq. Training will be provided to local Iraqi counterparts, and staff already working in those institutions will receive on-the-job training. Additionally, private sector deployment options will also be explored. Activities will complement the ongoing Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq (IRI) project, jointly implemented with UNDP and in close collaboration with the Iraqi authorities. The pace of implementation of these projects is governed by the security situation in the country.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 847 200*

### III.2.3 Return of Qualified Afghans (RQA)

301. Since the fall of the Taliban, a number of RQA projects have contributed to the reconstruction and strengthening of the country's public and private sectors through the return and professional placement of qualified, highly qualified and skilled nationals. IOM will continue to support the reconstruction and development process of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through RQA initiatives, targeting qualified Afghans in neighbouring countries who have been registered in the RQA database and whose professional profiles can be matched with identified vacancies. RQA assistance will include return and reintegration arrangements for the selected

candidates and their accompanying family members. Limited salary supplements as well as institutional support to employers in the form of grants for the acquisition of professional equipment crucial to their work will be provided to enhance sustainable returns.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 1 285 400*

#### **III.2.4 Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals from the Netherlands**

302. This project aims to encourage highly qualified and skilled persons living in the Netherlands to support the development efforts of their respective countries of origin through temporary return and professional placements in priority areas of need. The project will contribute to rehabilitation, reconstruction and public services delivery efforts in selected countries in a post-crisis transition process. Identified demand for knowledge transfer and capacity building in the countries of origin will be matched with qualified expatriates residing in the Netherlands. The countries included for this pilot project are Sudan and Sierra Leone in Africa and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and the Kosovo province in the Western Balkans, as well as Afghanistan. Project activities will include needs assessments in the host country and countries of origin, networking with local partners and outreach to potential candidates through the setting up of a website. The second phase will ensure the matching of demand for capacity building support with the supply of qualified nationals, through short-term assignments in existing rehabilitation projects and institutions. A third phase envisages an internal evaluation to formulate recommendations on how to improve and eventually extend the project to other sectors or countries. Project outcomes will be discussed and linked to general, methodological reflections on temporary return for capacity building.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 1 375 600*

## IV. REGULATING MIGRATION

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.1	Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments	24 541 500	53 922 000	78 463 500
IV.2	Counter-trafficking	7 245 900	10 408 100	17 654 000
IV.3	Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building	10 658 800	23 883 000	34 541 800
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42 446 200</b>	<b>88 213 100</b>	<b>130 659 300</b>

### Introduction

303. While in general migration can be a positive force in countries of origin and of destination, unregulated migration may also involve social, financial and political costs for the individuals, society and governments alike. Comprehensive, transparent and coherent approaches to migration management, involving all countries along the migration continuum, can help address the negative aspects associated with irregular migration, including migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, and preserve the integrity of migration as a natural social process. Good governance in migration matters at national, regional and international levels is increasingly recognized as key to ensure orderly and humane population movements.

304. IOM assists governments in the development and implementation of migration policy, legislation and institutional mechanisms that enhance migration management, while also providing specialized support to migrants in accordance with their protection needs and with due regard to gender, age-specific requirements and human dignity.

305. IOM provides technical assistance and training to government officials to improve migration management operations systems. These may cover travel documents and their issuance systems, data systems related to migration, and border management technologies, including biometrics. As an important element of a comprehensive approach to migration management, IOM also implements programmes to facilitate the voluntary return of unsuccessful asylum seekers, stranded persons and other migrants, and their reintegration in countries of origin, taking into account the needs and concerns of local communities. Furthermore, IOM takes a rights-based approach to implementing a wide range of activities in support of the victims of trafficking in persons, both through direct assistance and through NGOs and government agencies.

306. The following subheadings classify the projects and programmes under Regulating Migration:

- Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments: Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) is one of many migration management services IOM offers to migrants and governments. Where migrants are unable to stay in their host country, assisted voluntary return offers a more humane and cost-effective alternative to forced return. Pre-departure, transportation and post-arrival assistance is provided to unsuccessful asylum seekers, migrants in an irregular situation, migrants stranded in transit, and other persons wishing to return home but unable to do so by their own means. AVR programmes are either available to all migrants requiring return assistance, mostly in such an irregular situation, or tailored to the particular needs of specific groups, including vulnerable migrants. Such assistance typically provides information, referral, travel arrangements to the home location and limited support towards reinsertion. In addition, related assistance may also include needs assessments of target groups in the host country, return information and counselling to potential returnees, documentation and medical assistance, reception on arrival and longer-

term reintegration support both to the returnees and their communities in countries of origin to enhance return sustainability.

AVR programmes are particularly effective when they are part of a multi-pronged approach to migration management tailored to specific migration scenarios. When implemented quickly and in conjunction with effective asylum and border management in host countries, AVR can help preserve the integrity of regular migration systems; in situations of large numbers of irregular migrants stranded in transit countries, it can be combined with capacity-building measures for local administrations and reception and humanitarian assistance for destitute migrants. Similarly, IOM provides technical and other support to governments and other interlocutors for improved return migration management, and facilitates return migration dialogue among home, transit and host countries.

- **Counter-trafficking:** Recognizing the need to tackle trafficking before it occurs, information campaigns are carried out in countries of origin to inform potential victims of the dangers of trafficking. IOM awareness-raising activities target schools, urban and rural community groups and families. The method tailored to each target group includes the utilization of a variety of communication activities using diverse media outlets. Mass media ensures that the information reaches large sections of the population quickly, while direct grassroots contacts provide the informal setting required for a more in-depth and frank discussion. Broader research on trafficking characteristics, routes, methods and victims' profiles is also carried out in countries affected with a view to developing appropriate counter-trafficking policies.

Technical cooperation involving the training of government officials, law enforcement officers and the judiciary increases the capacity of governments to effectively prosecute criminal organizations and grant better protection to victims of trafficking. IOM also develops partnerships with and builds the capacity of NGOs.

IOM offers in countries of origin and of destination immediate protection in reception centres in collaboration with its partners and provides, in accordance with local laws, voluntary and dignified return assistance to victims of trafficking. Such assistance includes flexible reintegration packages through counselling and educational as well as vocational training to assist in the establishment of income-generating activities in the countries of origin. Returnees are monitored with a view to improving services through further research initiatives, advocacy, information and evaluation. Healthcare facilities are part of the IOM rehabilitation centres, providing psychological support as well as general and specialized health services.

All the above activities are developed and implemented within a framework centred on the concern for the well-being of the victim.

- **Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building:** By providing active partnership, information, know-how and resources, IOM technical cooperation projects aim to strengthen the capacity of governments and other relevant actors to meet their migration challenges in a comprehensive, cooperative and ultimately self-reliant manner. Through its Technical Cooperation on Migration (TCM) activities, IOM supports and assists in the development and implementation of projects and programmes focusing on strengthening the capacity of governments, NGOs and other actors, to enable them to effectively manage migration.

TCM projects address core concerns of migration governance such as policy, legal and administrative frameworks, and operational systems such as border control and travel document issuance systems. These areas of action include advisory services and technical assistance and training activities to help strengthen the institutional capacity of national migration authorities to articulate and manage migration policy, legislation and administration, and foster collaborative migration management approaches among states. These activities commonly include, among others: (a) diagnostics on causes, characteristics and effects of migration; (b) assessment and, if necessary, revision and reformulation of

migration policies, laws and administrative structures; (c) professional and technical training for government officials; (d) technical assistance to enhance key administrative and operational systems; (e) support for the coordination and integration of migration policies within affected regions; and (f) the establishment or enhancement of multilateral dialogue and planning processes for migration management. Focus areas may include: improving migration data and border management systems; improving the integrity of travel documents and their issuance systems; establishing or strengthening national or regional training programmes for migration officials; special programmes to ensure respect for the human rights of migrants; and improving services to vulnerable migrant groups. Increasing emphasis is placed on actions consistent with the Palermo Protocol on the smuggling of migrants. IOM also provides technical support and capacity building to non-governmental agencies with key roles in the migration sector, and promotes the sharing of knowledge and practical experience through the recruitment, transfer and short-term assignments of experts to work on a wide variety of migration issues.

IOM's technical cooperation activities continue to grow in response to emerging national and regional needs, and the TCM Service helps to establish strategic directions for the Organization in technical cooperation matters, develops and monitors internal standards for TCM project design and delivery, provides assistance to IOM Field Offices in assessing technical needs and establishing programme strategies and priorities, and supports project implementation.

#### IV.1 Return Assistance to Migrants and Governments

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support to Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	20 347 800	47 930 200	68 278 000
IV.1.2	Assisted Voluntary Return from Switzerland to Various Destinations in Africa	226 100	439 500	665 600
IV.1.3	Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Return to Iraq	942 500	723 500	1 666 000
IV.1.4	Return Assistance to Ecuadorian Entrepreneurs from Spain	7 300	5 700	13 000
IV.1.5	Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala	8 600	191 700	200 300
IV.1.6	Reintegration Assistance to Returnees in Haiti	88 500	461 000	549 500
IV.1.7	Assisted Voluntary Return from Mexico	242 300	1 373 000	1 615 300
IV.1.8	Reception and Reintegration Assistance to Returning Afghans	387 900	41 700	429 600
IV.1.9	Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia	227 700		227 700
IV.1.10	Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia	1 155 600	963 400	2 119 000
IV.1.11	Enhanced Capacity Building in Migration Management to Support Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees to Sri Lanka	582 900	831 500	1 414 400

IV.1.12	Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Sri Lankan Refugees from India	224 000	692 000	916 000
IV.1.13	Employment Assistance Services for Returnees from Switzerland to Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 900	8 900	20 800
IV.1.14	Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants to Georgia	17 100	63 400	80 500
IV.1.15	Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece	48 000		48 000
IV.1.16	Assisted Voluntary Return to the Republic of Moldova	19 000	133 000	152 000
IV.1.17	Return Assistance to Rejected Asylum Seekers in the Netherlands	4 300	63 500	67 800
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24 541 500</b>	<b>53 922 000</b>	<b>78 463 500</b>

#### IV.1.1 General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support to Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance

307. Within the framework of general Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programmes and in line with existing framework agreements concluded with a number of host countries, IOM will continue to facilitate the voluntary and dignified return of unsuccessful asylum seekers, migrants in irregular situations and other migrants to their countries of origin. The assistance provided covers a wide range of services from pre-departure to travel and post-arrival arrangements. These may include awareness raising on voluntary return assistance options, providing prospective applicants with relevant information and counselling on the return assistance process and eligibility, in cooperation with concerned authorities and NGO partners. Other services include assistance with procurement of travel documents, travel and corresponding transit arrangements, and medical and transportation needs assessments. Assistance on arrival in the country of origin can include reception and onward transportation, provision of reinsertion allowances and reintegration support to the beneficiary and/or respective community of origin, in order to facilitate sustainable return, depending on the personal circumstances of the returnees and in agreement with the host/sponsoring countries. Many IOM Offices also provide support and advice on return migration management in general, and voluntary return assistance in particular, to concerned government agencies and other partners.

308. It is estimated that in 2007 IOM will provide return assistance to some 29,300 returnees from various host countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 68 278 000*

#### IV.1.2 Assisted Voluntary Return from Switzerland to Various Destinations in Africa

309. Working in close cooperation with the Swiss Government as well as the Governments of Angola, Ethiopia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, IOM facilitates the voluntary return and reintegration of nationals from these countries currently residing in Switzerland under the Swiss asylum law. A reception and reintegration support mechanism has been established in all receiving countries in order to assist with reintegrating the returnees, including funding income-generating activities. In addition to pre-departure and medical assistance, assistance will be provided as needed in conjunction with the necessary return travel arrangements.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 665 600*

#### **IV.1.3 Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Return to Iraq**

310. While IOM is not promoting large-scale returns in the current circumstances in Iraq, the Organization continues to assist those Iraqis in host countries who wish to return home. In this connection, IOM has developed a regional framework to facilitate voluntary return and socio-economic reintegration assistance, in close cooperation with Iraqi authorities, migration authorities in neighbouring countries and other service providers. IOM's Regional Operation Centre (ROC) will continue to support and ensure appropriate procedural and operational mechanisms, adapting them to changing situations in Iraq. ROC also assists those stranded Iraqis willing to return home from host countries where there are no established voluntary return assistance mechanisms. Voluntary Assistance is also provided to third-country nationals stranded in Iraq. ROC will continue to support the efforts of the Iraqi authorities by strengthening their capacity to manage return migration to and from Iraq, and facilitate reintegration assistance to returnees, where possible.

*Budgeted Resources:*            *USD 1 666 000*

#### **IV.1.4 Return Assistance to Ecuadorian Entrepreneurs from Spain**

311. Operating within the guidelines of IOM's general return activities, assistance is provided to facilitate the return of Ecuadorian entrepreneurs from Spain. IOM offers reduced air fares and international airport transit assistance to beneficiaries who have been offered vocational training in Spain to develop their skills to better run their businesses.

*Budgeted Resources:*            *USD 13 000*

#### **IV.1.5 Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala**

312. As a result of the internal armed conflict and depressed economic situation in Guatemala, many of its nationals leave the country in search of better opportunities abroad, mostly to the United States, often pursuing irregular migration routes. Some encounter great difficulties along the way, and are exposed to severe conditions and abuses. IOM will help the concerned governments and civil society in arranging for the voluntary return of vulnerable Guatemalans, in facilitating their reinsertion into communities of origin, as well as in mobilizing resources for a fund to continue to support such return assistance in the long run.

*Budgeted Resources:*            *USD 200 300*

#### **IV.1.6 Reintegration Assistance to Returnees in Haiti**

313. This initiative will provide immediate psycho-social and healthcare, counselling and referral services to persons who have returned to Haiti to facilitate their reintegration, thus contributing to the overall objective to stabilize the returnee community. Returnees will be provided with career development training to facilitate job search and placement in the local labour market as well as micro-enterprise development support, thus enhancing their reintegration potential as productive members of their communities and reduce the risk of drifting into criminal activities.

*Budgeted Resources:*            *USD 549 500*

#### **IV.1.7 Assisted Voluntary Return from Mexico**

314. Due to its proximity and its long border with the United States, Mexico has become a country of origin, destination and transit for large numbers of irregular migrants. In particular, many migrants, often assisted by smuggling groups, attempt to reach the United States from Mexico. This programme has been designed and funded to help address the recurring problems associated with irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers stranded in Mexico. This initiative includes the provision of return information and counselling to potential applicants for voluntary return assistance, assistance with travel documentation and return travel arrangements, including transit and reception on arrival for returnees.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 615 300

#### **IV.1.8 Reception and Reintegration Assistance to Returning Afghans**

315. In close collaboration with the Afghan authorities, UN agencies, and other stakeholders and service providers, IOM has established a mechanism to facilitate those returning to Afghanistan by providing them with reception and tailored reintegration assistance through a comprehensive approach to sustainable return. This project complements pre-departure and travel assistance currently being provided by IOM under existing AVR programmes in Europe and elsewhere. A wide range of services to support the return of Afghans in a coordinated manner are also provided, including information on conditions in their home communities, assistance with immigration, customs and cargo processing, and onward transportation upon arrival to Kabul airport to their final destination. Post-arrival counselling and referral services and other socio-economic reinsertion support, such as vocational training and advisory services, are also provided; temporary shelter is made available to more vulnerable returnees requiring accommodation upon arrival. These interventions are expected to contribute to the sustainability of the return process and, consequently, the reduction of present and future push factors towards further irregular migration.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 429 600

#### **IV.1.9 Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia**

316. Although Australia is known to be an immigration country, not all arrivals occur through regular migration channels. This project assists the Australian authorities regarding sustainable case management and the return of unsuccessful asylum seekers through an integrated voluntary return approach. In addition, the project will provide country information and return motivation counselling to migrants who are referred to IOM under the new Case Management Services established in the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 227 700

#### **IV.1.10 Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia**

317. Through this programme IOM will pursue its support to the Government of Indonesia in providing pre-departure assistance, including health assessments, voluntary return and other transportation assistance to migrants in an irregular situation in Indonesia. Working in collaboration with the Indonesian authorities, UNHCR and immigration authorities in countries of origin, this initiative strengthens regional cooperation and provides technical support to Indonesia's migration management systems. The activity also promotes adherence to international principles and standards concerning migrants in an irregular situation.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 2 119 000



#### **IV.1.11 Enhanced Capacity Building in Migration Management to Support Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees to Sri Lanka**

318. Building on the achievements of earlier projects, this activity will continue the development of a return and sustainable reintegration framework for unsuccessful asylum seekers and irregular migrants returning from EU countries, and those stranded in countries along transit routes to European destinations. The project comprises two major components covering pre-departure, return travel and post-arrival assistance to facilitate the smooth return and successful reintegration. Such assistance will continue to include support for the communities of return through community projects. Secondly, activities to build the capacity of relevant government institutions to effectively manage migration, including systems of identification and documentation; advanced training for a core group of government personnel, especially in the area of detection of false documents, will be pursued. Efforts will also be made to ascertain the need for institutional restructuring. A study group composed of key stakeholders and some study visits to Europe by senior migration policymakers will be organized to formulate relevant recommendations.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 1 414 400*

#### **IV.1.12 Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Sri Lankan Refugees from India**

319. Building on activities undertaken in the past, IOM will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to Sri Lankan refugees who returned from India in order to speed their reintegration. The assistance will include construction of transitional housing and livelihoods development support. Technical and business training, vocational training, market surveys and development of small-scale enterprises will complement these efforts, as will the development of home gardens to improve and supplement nutrition as well as to generate additional income for the family. The more pressing needs of the host communities, many of whom have themselves been internally displaced, will be addressed to support the reintegration process, including infrastructure development and improved access to water, health and educational facilities. Communities will be further strengthened through peace-building activities, self-empowerment projects and capacity-building of community institutions.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 916 000*

#### **IV.1.13 Employment Assistance Services for Returnees from Switzerland to Bosnia and Herzegovina**

320. This project will continue to promote the self-employment of nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina returning from Switzerland, as well as for some in the communities of return, so as to avoid large disparities between benefits provided to returnees and the local population while facilitating returnee acceptance into their communities. The project will provide targeted vocational training, on-the-job and business training, trade-related toolkits and support to secure credits for the establishment of small businesses. Returnees who receive micro-enterprise development assistance will be encouraged to hire local residents. Support will also be provided for the implementation of development projects in the communities of the returnees, and IOM will identify governmental and private sector community development projects that can be linked with returnee employment assistance initiatives, where feasible.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 20 800*

#### **IV.1.14 Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants to Georgia**

321. In order to facilitate the sustainable return of unsuccessful asylum seekers and of irregular migrants returning to Georgia from the Czech Republic, IOM will assist through this ongoing activity with their travel arrangements and, to the extent possible, ensure a smooth return and reintegration process. Information is provided in the Czech Republic to potential applicants on the return and reintegration services available. In Georgia, an information campaign will continue to inform potential migrants on available regular migration channels and the risks of irregular migration. Reintegration assistance in Georgia will include counselling and referrals regarding employment opportunities. The project will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of the local administration in supporting economic reintegration. Vocational training is made available also to the local communities in order to reduce future irregular migration pressures.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 80 500

#### **IV.1.15 Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece**

322. Following a request from the Greek Government, IOM has helped establish an Information Centre to provide information to Greek nationals living abroad. The main objective of this Centre is to facilitate the return and reintegration of Greek nationals who wish to return permanently to Greece after a prolonged period of absence. Information provided covers social services, customs requirements and job opportunities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 48 000

#### **IV.1.16 Assisted Voluntary Return to the Republic of Moldova**

323. This project provides a comprehensive approach to facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of Moldovans from Austria and by ensuring a continued link between return counselling in Austria and the return arrangements and reintegration possibilities in the country of origin. A key element of this project is to link the returnees with reintegration opportunities in Moldova. Under this activity, IOM will provide pre-departure return information and counselling, reintegration grants as well as institutional reintegration support, vocational training, referrals regarding employment opportunities, small business start-ups, and educational support for children returning with their parents. Assistance will be extended to the local community of reintegration so as to diminish possible tensions between needy people in the community and the returnees, while supporting community development initiatives.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 152 000

#### **IV.1.17 Return Assistance to Rejected Asylum Seekers in the Netherlands**

324. This project is a follow-up to an earlier, successful initiative to support enhanced outreach and return counselling to rejected asylum seekers in four major cities in the Netherlands. Special to this initiative is the individual counselling by social workers speaking the native language of potential returnees, as well as the close cooperation between IOM and those NGOs specialized in assisting the homeless and/or illegal residents in the four municipalities. This project intends to continue working with native-speaking counsellors and expand NGO capacity to deal with undocumented migrants in need of support, while facilitating access to IOM's voluntary return services, as well as the exchange of best practice among the four participating municipalities in line with Dutch policy on return.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 67 800

## IV.2 Counter-trafficking

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.2.1	Assistance to Children Trafficked for Labour Exploitation in Ghana	170 800	110 800	281 600
IV.2.2	Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme in Southern Africa	1 342 800	1 309 500	2 652 300
IV.2.3	Prevention of Trafficking and Smuggling in Children and Adolescents in the Andean Region	13 700	80 000	93 700
IV.2.4	Counter-trafficking Training for Migration Authorities in Central America and Mexico	19 400	150 000	169 400
IV.2.5	Information and Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in Central America and Mexico	22 500	120 000	142 500
IV.2.6	Information Campaign on Trafficking in Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic	8 300	150 000	158 300
IV.2.7	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Mexico	150 500	388 000	538 500
IV.2.8	Prevention of Trafficking Activities in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay	2 100	73 500	75 600
IV.2.9	Capacity Building to Combat Trafficking in Argentina	48 000	54 100	102 100
IV.2.10	Prevention and Protection of Trafficking Victims in Costa Rica		86 400	86 400
IV.2.11	Shelter for Victims of Trafficking in El Salvador	22 100	130 000	152 100
IV.2.12	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia	583 100	1 338 400	1 921 500
IV.2.13	Counter-trafficking Interventions for Victims of Trafficking in Bangladesh	185 200	734 100	919 300
IV.2.14	Information Campaign for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia	64 000	44 300	108 300
IV.2.15	Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Support Victims of Trafficking in Cambodia	46 300	70 100	116 400
IV.2.16	Return and Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia	203 800	308 300	512 100
IV.2.17	Enhancing the Capacity of Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education in Indonesia	206 600	200 000	406 600
IV.2.18	Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children in the Islamic Republic of Iran	4 100	10 000	14 100
IV.2.19	Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficking Victims in Japan	88 900	452 700	541 600

IV.2.20	Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Combat Trafficking in Kazakhstan	9 300	26 100	35 400
IV.2.21	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Kyrgyzstan	57 500	175 000	232 500
IV.2.22	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Tajikistan	118 600	172 200	290 800
IV.2.23	Counter-trafficking Project in Viet Nam	56 000	20 200	76 200
IV.2.24	Developing Partnerships to Combat Trafficking in Europe	240 500		240 500
IV.2.25	Programme Against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe	155 200	198 300	353 500
IV.2.26	Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance for the Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in the Balkans and Eastern Europe	224 000	50 000	274 000
IV.2.27	Activities to Counter Trafficking, Build Capacity and Raise Awareness for Officials in the Baltic States	61 900	41 400	103 300
IV.2.28	Regional Network to Combat Trafficking in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31 600	20 800	52 400
IV.2.29	Promoting Safe Migration and Preventing Human Trafficking in Albania	326 400	146 700	473 100
IV.2.30	Prevention and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina	233 400	657 000	890 400
IV.2.31	Combating Trafficking in Women in Bulgaria	104 500	253 600	358 100
IV.2.32	Counter-trafficking Campaign in the Czech Republic	22 900	27 200	50 100
IV.2.33	Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece	354 000	79 300	433 300
IV.2.34	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking from Italy	179 200	276 200	455 400
IV.2.35	Reintegration of Women Victims of Trafficking in Latvia	24 400	6 000	30 400
IV.2.36	Capacity Building for Lawyers and Students in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	15 600	9 700	25 300
IV.2.37	Counter-trafficking Activities in Roma Communities in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	34 200	28 400	62 600
IV.2.38	Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine	515 700	916 500	1 432 200
IV.2.39	Raising Awareness on Trafficking in Portugal	52 800		52 800

IV.2.40	Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation	945 400	1 090 500	2 035 900
IV.2.41	Activities to Combat Trafficking in Turkey	300 600	402 800	703 400
<b>Total</b>		<b>7 245 900</b>	<b>10 408 100</b>	<b>17 654 000</b>

#### IV.2.1 Assistance to Children Trafficked for Labour Exploitation in Ghana

325. Many children from impoverished families are deprived of their childhood and education because they are engaged and exploited in different forms of child labour. Children constitute a cheap source of labour and are often made to work under difficult conditions which threaten their physical and mental health. The objective of this pilot project in Ghana is to support the Government's efforts to eliminate trafficking and child labour in the country. In this connection, IOM will help identify, document and counsel child victims of trafficking for labour exploitation in fishing communities. The children will be reunited with their families through an integrated mechanism that will facilitate their reintegration into the community, and training will be provided to the fishermen to improve their fishing techniques.

*Budgeted Resources:*            *USD 281 600*

#### IV.2.2 Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme in Southern Africa

326. Building on the progress made during the pilot phase in the key areas of research, information and awareness raising, capacity building and victim assistance, the second phase of this project targets eight primary countries in the SADC region to address their respective needs either as countries of origin, transit or of destination. Significant progress has been made in preventing trafficking in persons in Southern Africa since the launch of the project. This was achieved by developing the capacity of participating countries and linking key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations. A regional counter-trafficking infrastructure built through collective efforts has significantly improved the protection of victims and offers options for their return and reintegration in countries of origin. This development has also encouraged seven SADC member states to ratify the UN Optional Trafficking Protocol.

*Budgeted Resources:*            *USD 2 652 300*

#### IV.2.3 Prevention of Trafficking and Smuggling in Children and Adolescents in the Andean Region

327. Considering the extent to which criminal networks have expanded their activities, it is imperative that concrete action be taken to prevent and fight trafficking and smuggling in persons. As the problem affects countries of origin, transit and destination within the Andean region, this pilot project aims to deal with the problem from a regional perspective, using an approach that targets school children. Since children and adolescents are the most vulnerable group, they will be informed of the risks and the forms and methods used by traffickers, in order to make them more aware of all the aspects of the problem. The project will also reinforce the children's knowledge of sexual and reproductive health. It will train teachers and children in El Salvador, Colombia, Bolivia and Paraguay, with the aim of developing a methodology that will subsequently be included in the school curriculum of the ministries of education in the four countries.

*Budgeted Resources:*            *USD 93 700*

#### **IV.2.4 Counter-trafficking Training for Migration Authorities in Central America and Mexico**

328. This project aims to deepen inter-state cooperation mechanisms and further ongoing or planned activities under national plans to counter trafficking in persons in the region. In this connection, there have been ongoing discussions and exchange of information on key experiences and problems encountered, while promoting cooperation on the fight against trafficking.

329. Furthermore, during the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) government authorities expressed a strong political will to strengthen their capacity to address the problem of trafficking in persons. Therefore, training in each member country of the RCM will be designed and implemented for migration officers to enhance their capacity to formulate policies and procedures towards combating crime and protecting victims. Existing IOM training modules will provide the basis for the curricula, which will be adapted to the region's context, where necessary. This activity is expected to achieve greater and durable impacts on counter-trafficking activities at the regional level through a comprehensive approach.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 169 400

#### **IV.2.5 Information and Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in Central America and Mexico**

330. One of the major challenges facing affected governments and organizations dealing with migration or children's issues is the migration of non-accompanied children from and within Central America and Mexico en route north, particularly to the United States and Canada. Migrant children, especially those who are trafficked, are exposed to exploitation and to the violation of their most fundamental human rights. To contribute to the protection of unaccompanied minors, this project aims to establish a sustainable information and referral mechanism. It will also provide for voluntary return of unaccompanied migrant and other vulnerable children to their home countries.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 142 500

#### **IV.2.6 Information Campaign on Trafficking in Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic**

331. Central America has long experienced significant regional irregular migratory flows characterized by multiple causes and consequences. This situation is made worse by the lack of understanding of the dangers of trafficking and smuggling as well as the realities of migration. To address the problem, IOM will provide complete, objective and reliable information on the risks and consequences of migrant smuggling and human trafficking for communities with potential migrants, especially women and children, and the population in general in Central American countries, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. Information will be disseminated through networks of contact and collaborating agencies.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 158 300

#### **IV.2.7 Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Mexico**

332. The influx of irregular migrants from other Central American countries into Mexico has created opportunities for human trafficking networks, the victims being mainly women and children. Despite the government's determination to promote the respect of migrant rights and combat trafficking activities, the long and porous borders and lack of adequate resources are hampering these efforts, as trafficking networks lure women and children with false promises of jobs. The objective of the project is to bring together major stakeholders at national and local levels

to build a network of service providers who will assist victims by arranging shelters and protection, as well as medical and psycho-social healthcare, as needed. They will receive transport assistance to return to their respective countries of origin, and support in their efforts to reintegrate into their home communities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 538 500

#### **IV.2.8 Prevention of Trafficking Activities in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay**

333. The area where Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay converge, which comprises the general area around “Ciudad del Este” in Paraguay, features several flexible border crossroads, three international airports and two international bridges. Referred to as the “triple border”, it is plagued by many complex socio-political issues and has a reputation for regular and irregular crossborder movements. The aim of this project is to raise public awareness of the risks and consequences of trafficking in human beings through targeted information dissemination. The capacity of NGOs and other civil society stakeholders will be developed to support efforts to prevent and discourage trafficking.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 75 600

#### **IV.2.9 Capacity Building to Combat Trafficking in Argentina**

334. Building on IOM’s activities in Argentina, this activity continues to support measures aimed at combating trafficking activities through sensitization programmes, training and capacity building initiatives. To that end, the creation and institutionalization of regional and provincial counter-trafficking boards will be promoted. IOM will provide technical assistance to train governmental and non-governmental organizations, and provide tools for planning, assessing and assisting victims. In order for knowledge to reach the grassroots level, a “training of trainers” programme will be undertaken to spread knowledge and to facilitate replication of training for centralized government agencies.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 102 100

#### **IV.2.10 Prevention and Protection of Trafficking Victims in Costa Rica**

335. As Costa Rica is a well-known tourist destination in Central America, large numbers of foreigners come to its port cities and beach areas for sex tourism. In order to significantly reduce the trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country, this initiative will identify trafficking victims, remove them from their abusive environments, rehabilitate and reintegrate them into their families, schools and communities. Families of the victims and local communities will also benefit from the strengthening of family networks and improvement of local institutional capacity to assist trafficking victims. Among the main activities is a public awareness campaign to sensitize communities to the problem of trafficking via the workshops and distribution of printed information on trafficking, as well as increasing the capacity of governmental departments and NGOs to prevent trafficking and to protect the victims.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 86 400

#### **IV.2.11 Shelter for Victims of Trafficking in El Salvador**

336. Although important initiatives have been undertaken particularly by civilian organizations to provide direct assistance to smuggled and undocumented migrants in general, many Central American countries still lack the capacity to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

However, given the particular needs of women and children and the devastating consequences of trafficking, particularly when sexual exploitation is involved, special support systems are required to help victims to overcome their traumatic experiences. Through this activity, IOM will help to protect and assist victims of trafficking and smuggled women and children who are highly vulnerable to trafficking, by providing shelters and basic needs, counselling services, legal advice and return assistance. It will build local capacity to operate and manage shelter facilities for trafficked persons. By mobilizing and strengthening existing national capacities, the shelter is expected to be integrated into existing local structures with the aim of establishing a counter-trafficking assistance network for the Central American region.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 152 100

#### **IV.2.12 Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia**

337. As a follow-up to previous counter-trafficking initiatives in the region, IOM, in cooperation with NGOs in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, will continue to organize the repatriation of, and offer medical, psychological, legal and rehabilitation assistance to, victims of trafficking returning to their home countries. The management of shelters will be upgraded through the addition of more specialized services for victims of trafficking. IOM will carry out awareness campaigns among groups at risk and the general population. Through information dissemination and training for children and adolescents, greater emphasis will be placed on ways to minimize or avoid risks and the steps to be taken when someone becomes a victim of human trafficking.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 921 500

#### **IV.2.13 Counter-trafficking Interventions for Victims of Trafficking in Bangladesh**

338. Under this initiative, IOM will assist efforts to combat trafficking activities in Bangladesh by strengthening prevention, protection, rescue and prosecution initiatives, and to encourage voluntary repatriation and reintegration of victims of trafficking. The project is also designed to raise awareness of trafficking issues among target groups in 18 districts and the general public. It will provide direct return and reintegration assistance, including income-generating activities to victims of trafficking; strengthen the capacity of local institutions, law enforcement agencies and NGOs to identify and assist victims of trafficking, and strengthen the capacity of police officers, prosecutors and lawyers in the handling of trafficking cases.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 919 300

#### **IV.2.14 Information Campaign for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia**

339. To help address the growing trend in trafficking activities in Cambodia, particularly among women and children, this project is designed to use information and counselling channels to strengthen mechanisms and strategies to prevent trafficking in persons. In a bid to improve the situation, this initiative will help to strengthen the human resource and programme capacity of the Ministry of Women's and Veterans Affairs (WMVA) to assist with the implementation of a multimedia information campaign at the provincial level. This campaign will be designed to raise awareness of trafficking and develop grassroots activities to foster community-based networks that will inform, and disseminate educational material to, young women on orderly migration and the dangers of trafficking. A counter-trafficking database will also be developed to aid the gathering and analysis of data that could be used to develop an effective counter-trafficking policy.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 108 300



#### **IV.2.15 Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Support Victims of Trafficking in Cambodia**

340. Despite the many activities being implemented to combat trafficking of human beings in Cambodia, law enforcement activities still need strengthening. To support the protection of human rights of trafficking victims, IOM will enhance the capacity of frontline law enforcement agents in Cambodia to identify and appropriately manage cases of trafficking. The project will provide necessary support to existing programmes and will seek to develop effective and practical legal solutions to counter-trafficking activities, building on existing applicable laws. In addition, local officials will be trained to deal with the particularities of trafficking cases and on human rights and gender issues relating to trafficking and sexual exploitation.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 116 400

#### **IV.2.16 Return and Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia**

341. The objective of the project is to establish a systematic and sustainable programme for the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked persons in Indonesia. Under this activity, IOM will offer voluntary return and reintegration assistance to victims in their places of origin. The project will also seek to strengthen the ability of all partners involved, both governmental and NGOs, to assist the victims and promote the necessary cooperation to successfully combat trafficking through legal, administrative, policy and advocacy means. It is very important that this initiative be consistent with and supportive of Indonesia's national plan of action for the elimination of trafficking in women and children.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 512 100

#### **IV.2.17 Enhancing the Capacity of Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education in Indonesia**

342. In addition to the progress made to address child welfare concerns, Indonesia still requires further assistance to ensure that children are not vulnerable to trafficking. Besides the increased prevalence of children being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, there is also evidence that many young girls are trafficked for domestic service. IOM, in partnership with Save the Children and the Government of Indonesia, will work to strengthen local capacity to expand access to basic education for children at risk of being trafficked or who have been trafficked. The activity will also seek to raise public awareness of the negative impact of trafficking through the dissemination of videos, flyers, brochures and anti-trafficking messages on packaged noodles in cooperation with large corporations. Finally, the project will strengthen the government's capacity by involving it at all stages of the programme, particularly the Ministry of National Education, which is expected to inform and shape education policy so as to decrease the incidence of child trafficking.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 406 600

#### **IV.2.18 Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

343. As the Islamic Republic of Iran is gradually turning into a country of origin, transit and destination for the migrant community, it has also become more exposed to the cross-border criminal activities in the region, including expanding trafficking networks and syndicates. Young people, especially female students, are at great risk, and this activity seeks to increase awareness among young people in Tehran about the issue and enhance their role in prevention efforts. Activities will focus on informing students about the practices of traffickers, and how to resist such

dangers, disseminating information in local communities, developing educational and communication materials on the causes and prevention of trafficking and exploring the possibilities for expanding the project on the basis of the experience gained during the pilot phase.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 14 100

#### **IV.2.19 Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficking Victims in Japan**

344. Japan is a major destination country of migration in Asia, and has become increasingly concerned over trafficking in persons. In support of the country's action plan to combat trafficking, IOM will provide return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking. Activities will include interviewing victims to confirm their eligibility for voluntary return assistance, evaluate their willingness to return home, make the necessary travel arrangements and ensure that reception assistance is provided once they arrive home. In addition, recommendations for the improvement of Japan's counter-trafficking measures based on lessons learned from the implementation of the project will be provided.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 541 600

#### **IV.2.20 Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Combat Trafficking in Kazakhstan**

345. This initiative aims at combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims in Kazakhstan. In this connection, it is foreseen to develop the capacity of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges directly dealing with trafficking cases and also to enhance the dissemination of information materials containing data and recommendations on detection and investigation among law enforcement officials on cases related to trafficking. This initiative is expected to further improve the curricula of law enforcement and other law institutions on trafficking in persons and seek the update of national counter-trafficking legislation.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 35 400

#### **IV.2.21 Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Kyrgyzstan**

346. This project is designed to build on existing mechanisms to promote the protection of victims and the prosecution of traffickers. Along with the increasing understanding of the dangers and consequences of trafficking, assistance will be provided to the victims to return home. Data will be compiled on trafficking cases to better plan social welfare assistance and the information will also be shared with consular officials to facilitate assistance to victims. Under this project, the capacity of NGOs will be developed to complement efforts to assist victims. Finally, it is expected that this initiative will encourage regional cooperation on combating trafficking activities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 232 500

#### **IV.2.22 Combating Trafficking in Persons in Tajikistan**

347. Tajikistan is a country of origin for trafficked persons, the main destinations being the Russian Federation, the neighbouring Central Asian Republics and the Middle East. Trafficking for labour exploitation and trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude have been on the increase in the last several years. To deal with the situation, this project aims to develop and boost the capacity of relevant government and non-governmental organizations to protect and assist victims. In this regard, shelters will be provided for victims and staff will be provided with special training and study tours to gain hands-on experience. IOM will

help develop legislation related to combating trafficking in human beings and provide support to enhance the skills of law enforcement officials investigating and prosecuting crimes related to trafficking in human beings. It will implement a training framework for the state authorities and run information campaigns using hotlines, leaflets, radio broadcasts and round-table meetings attended by government authorities and journalists.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 290 800

#### **IV.2.23 Counter-trafficking Project in Viet Nam**

348. The Vietnamese Government has made significant efforts to address trafficking problems through prevention and protection initiatives, but significant gaps still remain. This project will combine both reintegration and prevention activities to tackle the problem of trafficking in some of the provinces. Simultaneously, the project intends to increase the understanding and capacity of government agencies and other organizations of issues relating to various aspects of return and reintegration. The strategy adopted aims to improve services and facilities for persons at risk of being trafficked and for victims returning home. Considerable training on trafficking prevention, HIV prevention and public health, in addition to vocational training relevant to the growing tourism infrastructure in the provinces will be provided. In addition, the project will form networks to facilitate cooperation and support for the prevention of trafficking.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 76 200

#### **IV.2.24 Developing Partnerships to Combat Trafficking in Europe**

349. False information about prospects of better job opportunities in the more developed countries of Western Europe are used by traffickers to attract many trafficking victims from Eastern Europe. Given the complexity of the issue, contemporary trafficking practices will not be curbed merely by enhancing criminal investigation techniques. To address this issue, IOM will help establish a network of development partnerships at both the national and transnational level. These partnerships are designed to work towards an effective approach to combat trafficking activities by promoting socio-cultural and economic reintegration. This initiative will be implemented in partnership with national NGOs in a number of European Union states and will strengthen collaboration and reinforce a coordinated approach to trafficking. Preventive strategies will be developed and public awareness raised about the negative effects of trafficking. Transnational reintegration assistance will be provided to the victims to ensure they can go home and are able to support themselves.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 240 500

#### **IV.2.25 Programme Against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe**

350. Trafficking in human beings is prevalent in most countries undergoing political and economic transition or post-conflict difficulties. This is the case of a number of countries in Eastern Europe where persons living in difficult situations are attracted by the prospect of improving their standard of living in more affluent countries, while a growing demand exists in countries of destination for cheap labour. There is also a demand for sexual services, and trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation has therefore become a lucrative criminal enterprise. This project will be implemented primarily in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, and a regional component will also include Bulgaria and Romania. The overall objectives are to strengthen national counter-trafficking strategies and referral mechanisms, to strengthen the capacity of national authorities and NGOs to respond to growing prevention and protection needs and to increase awareness among vulnerable groups and enable them to have access to migration information. The project is also designed to strengthen international and regional cooperation on approaches to combat trafficking.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 353 500

#### **IV.2.26 Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance for the Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in the Balkans and Eastern Europe**

351. In recognizing the increasing trend in trafficking activities, the participating governments in the Balkans and Eastern Europe have adopted national plans to combat trafficking. In most cases, laws have been enacted criminalizing trafficking, and basic protection measures have been established. Mass information campaigns aimed at raising public awareness of the problems related to trafficking have also been undertaken. Through this activity, IOM will help to establish an inter-agency mechanism for the exchange of information with a view to combating trafficking activities and facilitating the effective allocation of available reintegration resources.

352. This ongoing project will facilitate the orderly, safe and dignified voluntary return and reintegration of trafficked persons, in particular women and children stranded in the Balkans and in Eastern European countries. IOM will continue to facilitate the collection of more detailed data on trafficking in the region using the recently established Counter-trafficking Module database. In cooperation with local government partners, NGOs and international agencies, assistance will be provided to trafficking victims in need of return and reintegration assistance in the form of pre-departure counselling and return transportation to their home countries. IOM will also work with the border police in dealing with individual cases of trafficking. Assistance in the form of temporary accommodation in safe shelters will be provided in coordination with local partners to victims upon their arrival in their countries of origin. It is also foreseen to make available medical and social assistance services to facilitate the reintegration process. In addition, vocational training and/or job orientation courses will be provided, where necessary.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 274 000

#### **IV.2.27 Activities to Counter Trafficking, Build Capacity and Raise Awareness for Officials in the Baltic States**

353. The objective of this initiative is to help prevent trafficking in human beings in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia through targeted capacity building and competence development for law enforcement and government officials, with a particular focus on improving the efficiency of the prosecution process in trafficking cases. In bringing together Baltic law enforcement officials and NGO representatives, it is expected that regional coordination and cooperation in combating trafficking will be strengthened. In addition, assistance will be given to around 20 trafficking victims from the Baltics to return to their countries of origin. This project will also act as a catalyst for further counter-trafficking projects in the region that will benefit from the improved cooperation and unified approach to counter-trafficking efforts promoted by this project.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 103 300

#### **IV.2.28 Regional Network to Combat Trafficking in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

354. This project aims to support the reinforcement in the area of counter-trafficking and smuggling prosecution through increased cooperation and exchange of expertise among public prosecutors in participating countries. Selected officials in each of the participating countries are expected to contribute to enhanced networking among the services in all countries. IOM will use its well-established relationship with The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia prosecution authorities to arrange the necessary agreements between the countries involved. An analysis of the transnational human trafficking and smuggling caseload processed by the national authorities in cooperation with neighbouring countries will be undertaken and the findings used to identify gaps in the regional coordination and cooperation framework, as outlined in the Convention on Providing Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, ratified in 1999 by most of the countries in the region.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 52 400

#### **IV.2.29 Promoting Safe Migration and Preventing Human Trafficking in Albania**

355. As a follow-up to IOM's past and present activities to combat irregular and promote regular migration, this project aims to create appropriate information exchange channels to benefit various categories of potential migrants, vulnerable groups at risk of human trafficking, media professionals, government officials, NGO representatives and the general Albanian public. Activities will include the setting up of a regional network of educational institutions and staff, organizing capacity-building workshops for educational staff, compiling supplementary educational material for schools and, finally, disseminating information on best practices. This project will be implemented by IOM in coordination with the ministries of education and partner NGOs in the region. Several information campaigns, workshops and training sessions will be organized in Albania to help prevent human trafficking and promote safe and regular migration opportunities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 473 100

#### **IV.2.30 Prevention and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

356. IOM, along with local NGOs and other international organizations, has been a key player in the fight against trafficking in persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, there is an urgent need to ensure that the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with civil society, continues to build upon progress made at the political and institutional levels. It must gradually take ownership of the anti-trafficking agenda in the country. In this regard, IOM seeks to contribute to this change and empowerment process by primarily building the capacity of the government and other actors to fulfil their roles and responsibilities and take ownership of the anti-trafficking agenda, ensuring that NGOs have the capacity, capabilities and means to provide appropriate assistance to both foreign and local victims of trafficking. Efforts will also be directed towards outreach, awareness-raising and sensitization objectives targeting the public at large and a variety of particularly vulnerable groups. It is expected that this would contribute to their self-empowerment, promote legal advocacy for victims of trafficking and facilitate the prosecution of the traffickers. Based on its experience, IOM will take stock of lessons learned and best practices, and provide innovative tools and methodologies aiming at higher impact, strengthened networks and closer coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders involved in anti-trafficking initiatives in the country.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 890 400

#### **IV.2.31 Combating Trafficking in Women in Bulgaria**

357. Trafficking activities towards the European Union have increased substantially and this development requires comprehensive and coherent action, not only by local authorities, but by the international community at large. To demonstrate the commitment to fight this trend, the respective governments have adopted national plans to serve as a clear indication of their intention to fight trafficking. For the most part, laws have been enacted to criminalize trafficking, and basic protection measures have been established. Planned activities in Bulgaria will include mass information campaigns aimed at raising public awareness of the problems related to trafficking. It is foreseen to establish partnership networks to facilitate inter-agency cooperation at central, regional and local levels, and assistance to pool existing resources and incorporate all partnership and resource persons into a coherent effort will be offered. IOM will help establish an inter-agency mechanism for the exchange of information to mitigate trafficking activities and facilitate the efficient allocation of available reintegration resources. IOM will also work with the border police in dealing with individual cases of trafficking. It is foreseen to establish appropriate mechanisms to facilitate the orderly, safe and dignified repatriation as well as sustainable reintegration of trafficked unaccompanied minors, as appropriate.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 358 100

#### **IV.2.32 Counter-trafficking Campaign in the Czech Republic**

358. Based on the outcomes of a recent research carried out by IOM, an information campaign will be launched under this pilot initiative targeting clients of prostitution and indirectly victims of trafficking with the intention of discouraging patronage of prostitutes in the Czech Republic. Information materials will be distributed and a hotline and website developed for this purpose. The information gathered will be shared with law enforcement officials to facilitate their work in the detection and investigation of trafficking activities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 50 100

#### **IV.2.33 Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece**

359. The objective of the project is to contribute towards combating discrimination suffered by victims of trafficking, mainly migrant women, advocate for the respect of their fundamental rights and to create appropriate conditions for their social integration. The project also seeks to modify attitudes and perceptions towards trafficked persons and to foster a spirit of solidarity within society at large. To achieve this, targeted information to sensitize the public on matters concerning trafficking will be disseminated. In response to the needs of the victims, efforts will also be made to enhance social and labour integration.

*Budgeted Resources* USD 433 300

#### **IV.2.34 Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking from Italy**

360. IOM's action for the return and reintegration of victims of trafficking from Italy is fully integrated into the national assistance plan following a special agreement signed between IOM and the Italian government. Operating within the framework of this agreement, trafficked women and children will be referred by government institutions and NGOs dealing with trafficking issues to IOM for psycho-social assessment of their conditions and needs. Furthermore, return and reintegration assistance will be provided based on the merits of individual cases in close collaboration with implementing partners in Italy and countries of origin. It is also foreseen to provide reception assistance and installation grants upon arrival. Health assistance will be provided, as necessary, and the victims will be closely monitored to ensure a smooth reintegration process.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 455 400

#### **IV.2.35 Reintegration of Women Victims of Trafficking in Latvia**

361. The primary objective of this undertaking is to provide opportunities for women who have been trafficked by reintegrating them into the Latvian labour market. It will also provide labour integration possibilities for women from economically disadvantaged groups in Latvia in order to lessen the risk of their becoming victims of trafficking. The project also includes a public information component in coordination with local partners in Latvia to raise awareness of the risks of trafficking.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 30 400

#### **IV.2.36 Capacity Building for Lawyers and Students in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

362. In line with the priorities of the European Union, this project continues to support a long-term and sustainable strategy of capacity building of the key players involved in combating human trafficking. In close coordination and with the technical support of relevant experts from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior, the project will organize extensive training activities for identified lawyers, members of the women jurists' association, and postgraduate students from the "Iustinianus Primus" Law Faculty in Skopje. The multidisciplinary working group will be composed of experts in the field of human trafficking who will elaborate the content of the training curriculum and the core course methodology.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 25 300*

#### **IV.2.37 Counter-trafficking Activities in Roma Communities in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

363. The purpose of this project is to reduce the potential for trafficking and irregular migration among vulnerable young Romas residing in impoverished areas in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia through the provision of tailored vocational and skills development training. The project also supports the development of the capacity of local NGOs and authorities from identified municipalities to provide income-generating services. The project beneficiaries will be selected according to their vulnerability based on age, marital status and their educational, professional and socio-economic condition. Priority will be given to internally displaced persons, single parents and low-skilled women. The vocational training will be in line with the market demand for certain types of skills. The programme will be implemented in close collaboration with the National Employment Bureau, Chamber of Craftsmen, municipal authorities and local business associations who will support the establishment of a local network to enhance employment opportunities. This initiative is expected to complement efforts aimed at combating trafficking in human beings by dealing with the root causes.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 62 600*

#### **IV.2.38 Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine**

364. This project seeks to prevent and discourage trafficking as well as to strengthen the capacity of relevant officials and civil society groups in countries of origin, transit and destination. Drawing on the Organization's experience in counter-trafficking outreach initiatives, technical assistance will be provided to Belarus and Ukraine to address the problem and build the capacity of law enforcement and judicial authorities to enable them to effectively prosecute trafficking crimes. As part of an integrated strategy, public information campaigns will be launched with a view to prevent trafficking, as well as making protection and reintegration support available to victims. Training and awareness-raising activities will be provided to healthcare and social workers, police and relevant institutions in Moldova to assist them in identifying and protecting victims of gender-based violence, thereby contributing to the reduction in trafficking through early intervention strategies. In addition, support will be provided to the victims through a rehabilitation centre in coordination with NGOs, and a comprehensive referral mechanism to be developed with the NGOs to assist victims and to ensure long-term rehabilitation and reintegration services. It is hoped that this initiative will discourage and prevent trafficking and help to strengthen the resolve and capacity of the governments to tackle this problem.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 1 432 200*

#### **IV.2.39 Raising Awareness on Trafficking in Portugal**

365. Despite some evidence of trafficking in human beings in Portugal, the phenomenon has not yet been fully investigated. In collaboration with the Commission for Equality and Women's Rights and the Government of Portugal, this initiative is designed to better understand the phenomenon, including mapping the needs and resources, improving reception and assistance capacities, raising awareness and fostering cooperation among entities concerned. A survey on trafficking of women will be conducted, and workshops and training seminars developed to raise awareness among the public as well as law enforcement agents and social service officials.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 52 800

#### **IV.2.40 Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation**

366. Within the framework of IOM's counter-trafficking activities, this undertaking will focus on enhancing knowledge about trafficking and increasing the capacity for intra-regional cooperation of relevant law enforcement agencies, law practitioners and NGOs in the fight against trafficking in the Russian Federation. The aim of this project is to sensitize youth in the enclave of Kaliningrad Oblast about risks related to trafficking in persons and to empower them to make informed and safe decisions in high trafficking risk situations. This gender-sensitive project will highlight the problem of human trafficking within a wider discussion on human rights. The project seeks not only to warn about trafficking dangers, but also to provide young people with more information about legal migration options and opportunities to study or work abroad or in other regions of Russia, and to distinguish between legitimate and fraudulent job offers. Youth will be encouraged to get involved in project activities to ensure that the project is relevant and effective. Furthermore parents, teachers, NGOs and central and local education authorities will be involved to ensure a comprehensive, sustainable approach.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 2 035 900

#### **IV.2.41 Activities to Combat Trafficking in Turkey**

367. The objective of this project is to implement a comprehensive strategy to combat human trafficking in Turkey through community-based solutions, increased humanitarian protection of trafficked individuals and bolstering law enforcement interventions. Planned activities will initially focus on the development and coordination of local action plans to combat trafficking in persons in pilot communities, and law enforcement will be improved to enhance identification of victims in border regions. To this end, training will be provided to border officials and relevant law enforcement representatives to increase the rate of identifications and establish sustainable interdiction strategies. In addition, public awareness of trafficking realities will be increased in the pilot communities to sensitize potential victims. This initiative will also support a helpline for rescued victims of trafficking, enhanced data collection and analysis of trafficking trends. It is expected that this activity, which is implemented in coordination with development efforts, will ensure sustainability of Turkey's nascent counter-trafficking programme as well as humanitarian protection of trafficked individuals through safe accommodation, and coordination of voluntary return.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 703 400



### IV.3 Technical Cooperation on Migration Management and Capacity Building

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IV.3.1	Programme for the Enhancement of Transit and Irregular Migration Management in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	814 700	1 662 000	2 476 700
IV.3.2	Assessment of Migration Phenomena Across the Sahara	80 600		80 600
IV.3.3	Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme, Iraq	226 100	513 000	739 100
IV.3.4	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America	80 800	534 200	615 000
IV.3.5	Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)/Puebla Virtual Secretariat	239 500	257 900	497 400
IV.3.6	Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean	976 500	733 300	1 709 800
IV.3.7	South American Conference on Migration	4 700	45 300	50 000
IV.3.8	Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina	30 100	393 200	423 300
IV.3.9	Technical Assistance to the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina	29 000	359 900	388 900
IV.3.10	Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile	69 700	285 000	354 700
IV.3.11	Management of Alien Affairs in Costa Rica	4 000	50 000	54 000
IV.3.12	Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador	313 600	1 250 000	1 563 600
IV.3.13	Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Ministry, Peru	66 900	1 747 000	1 813 900
IV.3.14	Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru	4 200	170 000	174 200
IV.3.15	Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security	206 600	683 200	889 800
IV.3.16	Cooperation Agreement Between IOM and the Ministry of Industries, Energy and Mining of Uruguay		15 000	15 000

IV.3.17	Capacity Building Through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans	6 300	50 000	56 300
IV.3.18	Strategic Partnership to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Central Asia	23 600		23 600
IV.3.19	Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime	93 200		93 200
IV.3.20	Enhancing Capacity of Immigration Officials in Bangladesh	49 600	98 200	147 800
IV.3.21	Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia	65 300	28 000	93 300
IV.3.22	Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Personnel in Indonesia	2 160 500	2 881 600	5 042 100
IV.3.23	Enhancing the Capacity of Border Security Forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran	25 100	50 000	75 100
IV.3.24	Support to the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies in the Islamic Republic of Iran	54 900	144 000	198 900
IV.3.25	Enhancing Control on the Land Border Between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	57 700	232 800	290 500
IV.3.26	Legal Support to Ethnic Returnees in Kyrgyzstan	5 400	30 000	35 400
IV.3.27	Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan	200 100	470 000	670 100
IV.3.28	Border Management in the Philippines	856 400	1 495 400	2 351 800
IV.3.29	Enhancement of Immigration Services in the Philippines	85 000	116 100	201 100
IV.3.30	Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia and Tajikistan	437 500	279 000	716 500
IV.3.31	Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste	566 400	135 700	702 100
IV.3.32	Training Network to Combat Organized Crime in South-eastern Europe	48 800	290 900	339 700
IV.3.33	Capacity Building to Combat Irregular Migration and Development of a Readmission Policy and its Implementation in Albania	387 600	504 300	891 900
IV.3.34	Establishment of an Integrated Border Management Model in Azerbaijan	32 100	641 600	673 700
IV.3.35	European Migration Network in Austria	246 800	166 400	413 200
IV.3.36	Support to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina	637 100	469 300	1 106 400

IV.3.37	Strengthening Migration Management in the Republics of Belarus and Moldova	220 800	720 100	940 900
IV.3.38	Data Collection to Facilitate Trade and Transport in the Republic of Moldova	3 900	23 400	27 300
IV.3.39	Capacity Building for Migration Management in the Republic of Moldova	123 000	357 100	480 100
IV.3.40	Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal	11 500	4 000	15 500
IV.3.41	Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine	1 113 200	5 996 100	7 109 300
<b>Total</b>		<b>10 658 800</b>	<b>23 883 000</b>	<b>34 541 800</b>

#### **IV.3.1 Programme for the Enhancement of Transit and Irregular Migration Management in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

368. The complexity of migration dynamics in the Western Mediterranean raises challenges for all parties involved, be they governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental or the migrants themselves. Meeting these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses issues of migration enforcement and control, humanitarian support to vulnerable migrants, appropriate attention to issues of human rights, promotion of development in countries of origin, and improved regional and sub-regional technical cooperation. The project targets stranded irregular migrants in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as well as officials and staff of the Libyan ministries/agencies with migration management functions. It also seeks to strengthen Libya's capacities to address irregular transit migration in a humane and orderly manner through the improvement of temporary reception centres, the provision of improved health services to stranded migrants and the establishment of a substantial assisted voluntary return programme with meaningful reintegration components for selected countries of origin. These programmatic activities will be complemented by preventive measures such as the targeted dissemination of information on the risks related to irregular migration, as well as the promotion of a constructive dialogue between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and identified origin and destination countries towards reinforced cooperation for migration management.

*Budgeted Resources:*      **USD 2 476 700**

#### **IV.3.2 Assessment of Migration Phenomena Across the Sahara**

369. This project, managed by the Italian Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with IOM within the framework of the EU-Libya dialogue, will enhance cooperation between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Niger in the area of border control and the fight against irregular migration, with special reference to irregular migratory flows from sub-Saharan Africa transiting the two countries to reach the coasts of southern Italy and then other European countries. The management and organizational capacities in migration and border control in both the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Niger will be strengthened by providing assistance and equipment for the gathering and sharing of information on migration through the creation of a network of contact points/liason officers, as well as through specific related training activities.

*Budgeted Resources:*      **USD 80 600**

### **IV.3.3 Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme, Iraq**

370. Going beyond the immediate humanitarian needs of internally displaced populations in Iraq are urgent institutional capacity-building requirements for longer-term and sustainable development actions. At the request of the Government of Iraq for assistance in establishing a national integrated migration management system in accordance with best international practices, this ongoing programme focuses on strengthening the capacity of the government to effectively manage migration processes, and facilitate dialogue and cooperation at national, regional and international levels between governmental and non-governmental partners. Project activities will include developing a strategy for migration management in Iraq, clarifying and streamlining interministerial roles and responsibilities in regard to migration, as well as enhancing institutional capacities through technical support and training, including support for the facilitation of Iraqi participation in regional migration policy dialogues.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 739 100

### **IV.3.4 Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America**

371. Under this ongoing project, IOM supports national efforts of Latin American countries to manage migration issues and make concrete contributions towards the sustainability of economic and human resources development in the region within the framework of PLACMI. In cooperation with participating governments, IOM provides its expertise in the various aspects of the migration field, aiming at migration management in the context of integrated actions and harmonized responses to the migration phenomenon.

372. IOM supports the strengthening of institutional and human resources involved in the planning, formulation and implementation of international migration programmes and policies through seminars and workshops and the appointment of experts in response to specific requests. Based on the experience gained over the years, PLACMI also supports the integration efforts of countries in the region through the provision of facilities for meetings and offers a platform for governments to exchange views and find common ground on migration issues.

373. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from donors. Additional allocation from Discretionary Income to enhance IOM's support to PLACMI is shown under section IX.16 of this document.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 615 000

### **IV.3.5 Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)/Puebla Virtual Secretariat**

374. As part of various initiatives to achieve regional integration, IOM provides assistance in strengthening the function of OCAM/Puebla Process as a mechanism for consultation, coordination and cooperation to deal with migration issues. In this connection, programmatic guidance and administrative support will be provided to the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Conference on Migration, or Puebla Process, in addition to oversight of the Plan of Action. Documents will be prepared for the technical committee on specific issues and a status report will be produced regularly. IOM also has responsibility for managing the Virtual Secretariat, which is expected to have a positive impact on the dynamics of the Regional Conference on Migration and the modernization of migration administrative systems in the region.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 497 400

#### **IV.3.6 Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean**

375. The Migrant Operations Centre (MOC) was established by the United States Government to temporarily house migrants with protected status not wishing to return to their country of origin. The migrants will remain at the MOC until a third country offers a resettlement opportunity. Under this activity, IOM will manage and coordinate the support, resettlement and migration management activities at the MOC. This includes educational, medical, employment and translation services that directly benefit the migrant population. IOM will also arrange interviews and counselling for would-be migrants during visits by government officials from countries of resettlement, and facilitate liaison for both individual migrants and the MOC as a whole with the various US government agencies.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 1 709 800*

#### **IV.3.7 South American Conference on Migration**

376. In developing the process for a regional dialogue on migration at the South American meeting on Migration, Integration and Development in Peru in 1999, participating countries recognized the importance of migratory movements in the region and the need to have regular consultations on the subject. Since then, additional meetings have been organized in which the increasing participation of representatives from civil society organizations and governments from outside the region as observers has broadened the reach of this dialogue on migration. To consolidate the dialogue, IOM acts as the secretariat for the organization of the fourth conference and follow-up on the implementation of the Plan of Action. This provides a useful framework for orienting and coordinating the activities relating to the Plan of Action.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 50 000*

#### **IV.3.8 Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina**

377. This project provides administrative support for the efforts made by the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation of Argentina to support efforts to retain Argentine scientists and other technical specialists. IOM provides administrative and management support for the identification and selection of consultants, organizes coordination meetings and makes travel arrangements on behalf of the beneficiaries. The scientific diaspora abroad will be contacted in a bid to promote the return of scientists to complement national efforts to encourage scientific initiatives.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 423 300*

#### **IV.3.9 Technical Assistance to the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina**

378. Although tourism has become a new growth sector in Argentina, there is no reliable information on the impact of this industry on Argentina's economy. In order to compile precise and updated data to develop and evaluate new policies, IOM will provide technical assistance to carry out two surveys. One component of the survey will be to measure the flow of non-resident travellers at the airports and their spending patterns while in Argentina, and the other will measure the relative occupancy rates regarding residents and non-residents. The results will facilitate the participation in a World Tourism Organization project aimed at measuring the effect of tourism on national economies. In addition, IOM will provide administrative and management support for the implementation of the project.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 388 900*

#### **IV.3.10 Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile**

379. Building on IOM's long-standing technical assistance experience, this project provides assistance, in cooperation with relevant government institutions, in the design and implementation of a migration policy in Chile, which will be backed by up-dated legislation, rules of procedure and projects for their implementation. Furthermore, this project aims to concurrently strengthen migration-related institutions in the country.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 354 700

#### **IV.3.11 Management of Alien Affairs in Costa Rica**

380. The objective of this activity is to complement the work of the Costa Rican Migration Directorate to improve the efficiency of the migration services offered to regular migrants. The current non-compliance by some foreigners with requirements when applying for legal residence has resulted in the forgery and falsification of resident identification documents. The problem is compounded by the increasing number of irregular migrants and the different documents required to obtain resident status. IOM helps to put in place appropriate technology to facilitate the issuance of reliable official documents for regular migrants, while at the same time improving customer services and document processing procedures. This project focuses on modernizing and integrating the services provided by the Alien Affairs Section to all regular migrants in the country in a timely and efficient manner, and on improving security by means of reliable identification cards and information databases.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 54 000

#### **IV.3.12 Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador**

381. With the development of advanced technology to enhance the security of travel documents and the drive to bring them in line with international standards, IOM continues to provide technical assistance to the government of Ecuador for the modernization of its national passports to make them machine readable and improve the integrity of the passports issuance process. The new passports will have integrated security features that reduce the risks of counterfeiting and the related problem of illegal migration, thereby improving international acceptance of the passport holders as legitimate migrants. A specialized company will develop the software required for the implementation of the new system and provide guidance for the purchase of the necessary equipment for the production of the document. Training will be provided to the staff producing the new passports once the system is fully operational. The new passports will initially be issued out of selected national sites, and will gradually be extended to consulates in countries known to host large diaspora populations.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 563 600

#### **IV.3.13 Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Ministry, Peru**

382. In line with an agreement signed with the Public Ministry of Peru, IOM will continue to provide financial and management expertise as well as technical support to assist in reorganizing, strengthening and modernizing the Public Ministry of Peru. The main objectives of the agreement are to: (a) update the information systems as a tool for the modernization of networks at the national level; (b) re-engineer the institution through training methods; (c) formulate projects for research and institutional development, and (d) strengthen technical cooperation among developing countries with a view to extending institutional links to other national bodies in the region.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 813 900

#### **IV.3.14 Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru**

383. This programme facilitates the orderly migration of foreign manpower needed by the Peruvian labour market by managing funds of public and private employers to generate financial resources to hire foreign personnel as a mechanism of transferring qualified human resources and to assist in humanitarian migration schemes.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 174 200

#### **IV.3.15 Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security**

384. The Caribbean is a region characterized by the movement of persons among Caribbean states and significant transit movements of regional migrants, primarily from south to north. Despite being one of the most prosperous countries in the region, Trinidad and Tobago faces considerable security risks, as it has developed into an active transit point for irregular migration to North America and Europe. Governments in the region, including Trinidad and Tobago, remain particularly concerned about the vulnerability of their borders to transnational organized criminal networks and see a critical need to restructure current migration management and border security systems. This project will significantly strengthen the ability of relevant government and law enforcement agencies in Trinidad and Tobago to deter irregular migration, and to substantially contribute to efforts to enhance regional security. IOM will prepare a detailed technical cooperation plan to address identified gaps in migration and border security in cooperation with the government. While this technical cooperation plan is being finalized, an onsite Technical Support Unit (TSU) will be established in Trinidad and Tobago to deliver comprehensive, hands-on technical expertise. This will enhance border security systems with broad information exchange capacity at national and regional levels, formulate comprehensive policy and legal frameworks, and strengthen the country's ability to meet the migration and security challenges in the country and the region.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 889 800

#### **IV.3.16 Cooperation Agreement Between IOM and the Ministry of Industries, Energy and Mining of Uruguay**

385. Within the framework of a Cooperation Agreement signed between IOM and the Ministry of Industries, Energy and Mining, a legal and operational framework has been established to carry out joint projects in Uruguay. The Ministry will provide funds, administered by IOM, for the design and implementation of technical cooperation projects to address specific requests by the Ministry. IOM's reduced air fares will be made available to experts required to travel within the region in connection with the activity.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 15 000

#### **IV.3.17 Capacity Building Through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans**

386. Through a cooperation agreement signed with the University of Uruguay, IOM will facilitate the placement of experts and scholars sponsored by the university. Using the Organization's reduced airfare facility, travel arrangements will be made on behalf of the beneficiaries and travel documents will be properly processed to enhance smooth transition upon arrival.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 56 300

#### **IV.3.18 Strategic Partnership to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Central Asia**

387. Following their independence in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, some Central Asian countries still risk civil conflict and internal strife. To assist them in their security and development efforts, IOM, together with Danish agencies and with the support of the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other donors, seeks to address the causes of conflict in the region through fostering dialogue and cooperation among the countries concerned. A two-pronged strategy focusing on capacity building for state institutions and capacity building and awareness-raising for civil society organizations in Central Asia will be implemented. Through this programme, IOM endeavours to assist government institutions to achieve consistency in the application of international migration norms and standards, as well as to strengthen civil society capacity to engage in dialogue with governmental counterparts on issues of common concern. The current programme builds on the foundation laid down by IOM in the context of the Strategic Partnership to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Central Asia.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 23 600

#### **IV.3.19 Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime**

388. In line with the call made by the countries participating in the 2002 Bali Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime for a mechanism to identify and propose concrete initiatives to further the aims of the conference, IOM will participate in all meetings relating to the Bali Process and help establish a mechanism for continued improvement and strengthening of governance, by addressing issues of trafficking in persons and related transnational crime in Asia and the Pacific. IOM is expected to take action on any recommendations made by the steering committee in its administrative role and on the Bali Process website.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 93 200

#### **IV.3.20 Enhancing Capacity of Immigration Officials in Bangladesh**

389. The overall objective of this project is to support the efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to combat irregular migration, including people smuggling and trafficking in persons, and to better manage migration through effective border management. This includes migration management training for immigration officials, developing operational guidelines to facilitate immigration clearance and control, setting up of an investigative unit in the Special Branch, and of a travel document examination centre.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 147 800

#### **IV.3.21 Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia**

390. At the request of the Government of Cambodia, IOM will provide technical assistance in developing an effective migration management system under this project. This is aimed at strengthening political, social and economic institutions on which the development of the country depends. A comprehensive assessment of Cambodia's immigration laws and policies will therefore continue to provide assistance to improve operational procedures relating to migration, including staff training. In addition, assistance will be provided to upgrade migration administration structures to enable them to respond more effectively to the migration challenges facing the country, and support its participation in international and regional fora on migration issues.



Practical solutions will include increased cooperation between national agencies on issues relating to migration management and law enforcement, immigration, customs, and airport and border controls. Assistance will also be offered to strengthen the country's institutional capacity to detect document fraud.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 93 300

#### **IV.3.22 Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Personnel in Indonesia**

391. Although the Indonesian police force has made substantial headway in its reform process, its transformation into an accountable, effective and democratic institution is a long-term process. The aim of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the Indonesian police force. It will be accomplished through integrated education and training, heightened awareness of and respect for human rights, institutional support in the form of technical assistance and advocacy of good governance and police reform initiatives. The training modules in human rights and community policing will focus on vulnerable groups, including regular and irregular migrants, and all officers will be required to meet the highest professional standards. Immigration and investigation practices will also be analysed in a bid to strengthen the country's capacity to handle irregular migration flows. This complements IOM's capacity-building activities relating to border management, and the fight against smuggling and human trafficking.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 5 042 100

#### **IV.3.23 Enhancing the Capacity of Border Security Forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

392. Recognizing that the long and porous border of the Islamic Republic of Iran with seven countries poses a serious migration challenge to its Border Security Forces (BSF), this project seeks to enhance the capacity of the BSF to effectively address irregular migration while facilitating the flow of travellers and regular migrants. To achieve this objective, a training needs assessment will be undertaken from which a curriculum is to be developed. A training-of-trainers programme for selected participants will facilitate knowledge sharing and ownership.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 75 100

#### **IV.3.24 Support to the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

393. Over the last few years, the Islamic Republic of Iran has had to accommodate increasing numbers of refugees in the region as well as serve as a transit area for illegal migrants trying to reach Europe. Under this programme, IOM will continue to support the Academy for Refugees and Migration Studies by providing training and research services to different ministries and departments of the Iranian Government dealing with migration and refugee issues. Through workshops and seminars, including the setting up of a database to make information accessible to all migration management officials, the Academy will help to strengthen the capacity of government officials and counterpart agencies dealing with migration and refugee issues in the country.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 198 900

#### **IV.3.25 Enhancing Control on the Land Border Between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan**

394. Although there is a vast stretch of border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the number of border crossing points is limited and almost no cars are allowed to cross between the two

countries. The overall objective of this project is therefore to contribute to the adoption and implementation of improved migration management practices on the land border between the two countries. In this regard, IOM will help strengthen the capacity of agencies dealing with border management by providing technical assistance to develop the conditions for legal and controlled border crossings. In order to improve the performance of border guards and officials, targeted training and study visits will be made to checkpoints. The aim is to curb illegal border crossings, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and to eliminate corrupt practices.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 290 500

#### **IV.3.26 Legal Support to Ethnic Returnees in Kyrgyzstan**

395. A large number of ethnic Kyrgyz have returned to their native country over the last decade, but a majority of them have not yet obtained Kyrgyz citizenship and therefore do not enjoy the full rights and freedoms provided for in the presidential decree that guarantees equal rights and freedom to all citizens. Through this project, IOM will assist the government to elaborate legislation and reform of the system for processing citizenship applications for ethnic returnees, and support intergovernmental dialogue on developing settlement plans. To sustain the integration process of returnees over the long term, NGOs and local authorities will be involved in assessing conditions for improving their social integration.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 35 400

#### **IV.3.27 Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan**

396. One of the major challenges in the aftermath of Kyrgyzstan's independence has been the control of its new international borders, irregular migration flows, trafficking in human beings and drugs. To assist in overcoming these challenges, IOM will provide technical assistance to modernize the passport issuance process to ensure the integrity of national passports in line with international standards. In this connection, the information technology systems supporting passport issuance will be improved and training provided to strengthen the capacity of relevant government organs dealing with migration. The passports will have security features to improve international acceptance of the passport holders as legitimate migrants.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 670 100

#### **IV.3.28 Border Management in the Philippines**

397. The Philippines has historically had a variety of migration patterns, and events of the past decade in particular have demonstrated the strong link between irregular migration and national security. IOM has been requested by the Government of the Philippines to provide technical assistance in formulating measures to address the situation. IOM will share common and established migration management practices, including appropriate legislation and policies, with a view to updating existing or drafting future norms. It will help promote the exchange of information between the agencies involved in border management using automated intelligence functions, so as to make it easier for government institutions to share data over secure lines and foster effective cooperation between agencies by integrating border management information from various sources. The integrity of travel documents will be enhanced using modern technology, including machine-readable travel documents and/or biometric data. Finally, training will be provided to enhance the understanding and application of border management policies and norms, and selected trainees will be offered supplementary technical study trips.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 2 351 800

#### **IV.3.29 Enhancement of Immigration Services in the Philippines**

398. The objective of this programme is to contribute to the enhancement of the Department of Justice Bureau of Immigration's vital services as the Government of Philippines' sole authority in enforcing and administering alien registration laws. Under this programme, IOM will review and update documents, organize a series of trainings, as well as provide guidance on updates to technical equipment and infrastructure. Planned activities will be conducted through a modular approach offering flexibility in terms of depth and duration of activities depending on the priorities of the Bureau of Immigration, which is expected to encourage greater agency participation, ownership and strength of services as well as establish a stronger foundation for continued development once the project is completed.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 201 100

#### **IV.3.30 Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia and Tajikistan**

399. The objective of this project, developed in collaboration with key national institutions, is designed to help define the role of government and civil society in migration issues. Taking into account that the gap between legislation and the capacity to implement it will be greatly diminished through the development of appropriate legislative and administrative structures, IOM will continue to provide support to strengthen national capacities in Georgia and Tajikistan. Under this project, IOM will continue to build on the accomplishments of past years in the establishment of a consolidated migration management approach tailored to national and regional needs and consistent with international standards. Planned activities will focus on improving border inspection facilities through computerized systems and training. In this connection, a Personal Identification and Registration System (PIRS) will be installed initially at major international border points to facilitate processing and analysis in line with the new requirements of modern, internationally recognized border management standards. An exercise will be undertaken within the Border Service to identify training needs to help to define the objectives and plan the training sessions. In addition, it is envisaged to develop data analysis tools to facilitate the management and exchange of data with interlocutors in the country and beyond.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 716 500

#### **IV.3.31 Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste**

400. In response to a request from the Government of Timor-Leste, IOM carried out an evaluation of the country's migration management system to assess the needs and propose a plan of action to address them. Based on the findings of the assessment, this project aims to enhance the country's migration management capacity relative to international best practices. In consultation with government counterparts, a steering committee to improve communication among agencies responsible for migration management will be established and standard operating procedures and relevant training with clear guidelines and procedures in migration management will be developed. Further assistance will be provided to establish a multi-departmental immigration legislative review committee to monitor the effectiveness of legislation and prepare amendments to existing laws, if and as required.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 702 100

#### **IV.3.32 Training Network to Combat Organized Crime in South-eastern Europe**

401. The objective of this project is to strengthen regional and international cooperation in order to combat crossborder organized crime, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. In order to ensure a spirit of ownership, the approach has been to engage participating

states in a dialogue on how best to address the problem whilst taking into account specific national concerns. The underlying strategy is to develop a mobile training programme for national police, to help them hone their investigative skills. This mobile approach will also facilitate better cooperation between officers of organized crime units from partner countries, and a regional network is to be established to share experiences and best practices. A review of the effectiveness of organized crime investigation units will serve to assess the capacities needed to support the work of police officials in dealing with this problem and to formulate recommendations to reduce corrupt practices in the region.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 339 700

#### **IV.3.33 Capacity Building to Combat Irregular Migration and Development of a Readmission Policy and its Implementation in Albania**

402. During negotiations on a readmission agreement between the European Union and the Government of Albania, both delegations recognized a number of obstacles that could potentially obstruct the implementation of the agreement. The lack of human and physical capacity in Albania and of technical expertise to deal with the implications of readmission was a matter of serious concern. In a bid to support Albania's efforts to successfully implement the provisions of the readmission agreement, IOM will provide technical assistance through a range of interventions including capacity-building initiatives and research on the current state of the country's migration structures. The success of this undertaking will bolster Albania's capacity to deal with broader migration issues. Support will also be provided to create a reception centre for repatriated third-country nationals and train the necessary staff.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 891 900

#### **IV.3.34 Establishment of an Integrated Border Management Model in Azerbaijan**

403. Integrated Border Management (IBM) entails coordination and cooperation of all relevant services and agencies involved in border control and procedures, in order to build a functional, effective and integrated system of border management with the common goal of creating open, but controlled and safe borders. This project will pilot the implementation of IBM along the southern borders of Azerbaijan by promoting active cooperation amongst Azeri state agencies and ministries involved in border management at the national level and by enhancing common surveillance capabilities for the flow of legal persons and goods through targeted infrastructure upgrade and improved border management training. This will be complemented by institutionalizing cooperative data collection, sharing and analysis for risk management, as well as enabling the appropriation of new IBM concepts for subsequent replication nationally.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 673 700

#### **IV.3.35 European Migration Network in Austria**

404. The Austrian Government has nominated IOM as the national contact for the virtual European Migration Network in Austria to help build a systematic basis to monitor and analyse the multidimensional implications of migration and asylum, while also aiming to identify root causes. Various aspects covering the political, demographic, economic and social causes and impacts will be reviewed, and IOM is charged with gathering, regularly updating, analysing and responding to new information needs through appropriate research. This is expected to result in the development of a pilot computer-based information application to support the coordination, analytical and research functions of the network in its initial phase, which could be expanded once the network has become fully operational.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 413 200

#### **IV.3.36 Support to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

405. The aim of this project is to help develop the institutional capacity of Bosnia and Herzegovina to establish a properly functioning migration sector and assist other relevant government institutions and authorities to adequately manage all aspects of migration. This process will revolve around the recently adopted national integrated border management strategy, which comprises the coordination of services and agencies involved in border control and procedures aimed at building an effective integrated system with the common goal of creating safe and controlled borders. This development is expected to stimulate trade and enhance the movement of persons, whilst curbing illegal activities. To achieve this, technical assistance, especially mentoring and expert advice for the establishment of a legal framework and procedures for migration management, will be provided and a sound migration management policy consistent with EU standards and best practices adopted. Assistance will be provided in developing new legislation and bye-laws and the consolidation of existing legislation. It is also foreseen to provide training to relevant officials on migration and asylum issues and enhance compliance with international obligations. Finally, the authorities will receive technical support for the operation and management of a reception centre for irregular migrants.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 106 400

#### **IV.3.37 Strengthening Migration Management in the Republics of Belarus and Moldova**

406. The global increase in irregular migration and, in particular, the movement towards the current and future European external borders, is having a profound impact on Moldova and Belarus as well as neighbouring EU states. This development has created new challenges for already strained systems for the management of the new external borders and cross-border flows. In Belarus the project aims to align the machine-readable travel documents issuance system and visa issuance procedures with European and international standards. Furthermore, the project aims to facilitate the free movement of persons, and identity and process management taking into account the privacy rights of individuals. In Moldova, the project will enhance the government's capacity to manage migration flows and control the illegal movement of migrants to and through Moldova by developing an appropriate and effective migration management system. This will include an assessment of the present migration situation, the development of best practices based on international standards and conventions as well as assistance with the refurbishing of an accommodation centre for detained migrants.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 940 900

#### **IV.3.38 Data Collection to Facilitate Trade and Transport in the Republic of Moldova**

407. Within the framework of the Trade and Transportation Facilitation in Southeast Europe, the World Bank, in cooperation with the Customs Services of Moldova, created four pilot sites designed to record performance indicators that reflect the effectiveness of border and customs procedures and the implementation of the Automated System of Customs Data World. This project is designed to support the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Customs Services of Moldova by improving operations at the pilot sites. In collaboration with implementing partners, IOM will develop performance indicator data, monitor the work of interagency local project teams, and assist the Customs Services of Moldova in meeting the productivity targets of the World Bank. The primary goal will be to deliver a cost-effective solution that combines versatile data analysis tools and professionals with relevant backgrounds in trade and transportation facilitation, customs and border management to ensure the successful implementation of the project in Moldova.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 27 300

#### **IV.3.39 Capacity Building for Migration Management in the Republic of Moldova**

408. Trafficking and irregular migration is a great concern for the Government of Moldova owing to its geographic location and difficult socio-economic conditions. While there is trafficking in women into prostitution in western Europe, and Moldovan nationals migrate in search of work, Moldova also acts as a transit hub for illegal migrants trying to reach Europe. In support of the government's efforts to enhance control over the illegal movement of migrants through the country, IOM will provide technical assistance for the creation of a modern migration system, which will also facilitate the flow of legal migration. To achieve this, a suitable framework will be developed, and training of relevant officials in migration management will strengthen national capacities to tackle irregular migration. In addition, IOM will provide support to enhance the country's Migration Information Resource Centre infrastructure to ensure that relevant and appropriate information is provided to potential migrants.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 480 100

#### **IV.3.40 Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal**

409. In line with a protocol of collaboration signed with the Portuguese Ministry of Interior, IOM is tasked to jointly evaluate, monitor and certify the functioning of a temporary shelter for foreigners and stateless persons who have received notification to leave. The shelters are expected to provide minimum humanitarian standards for temporary shelters with access to medical, social and legal services. Children are to be provided with psycho-social and educational assistance while in the shelter. In collaboration with the border and alien services, IOM will prepare information materials in several languages for dissemination to immigrants on legal procedures and mechanisms to access regular migration as an alternative to the risks associated with irregular migration.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 15 500

#### **IV.3.41 Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine**

410. As a country sharing borders with some new EU countries, Ukraine has become a favoured corridor for irregular migration and an attractive location for longer stays by some transiting irregular migrants. This poses major problems for Ukraine as some of its new EU neighbours have yet to establish effective border systems. The aim of this undertaking is therefore to enhance the response to irregular migration by improving the capacity of Ukrainian migration officials and to harmonize current working methods in accordance with international practice and techniques. It is envisaged to establish a cooperation network between Ukrainian law enforcement agencies and selected EU counterparts to facilitate information sharing on migration management and irregular migration trends, and to raise the level of knowledge. Capacity building will be provided to support the establishment of adequate accommodation facilities for detained irregular migrants, better treatment and protection of human rights of irregular migrants as well as the implementation of a voluntary return programme. Due attention will be given to the protection of migrants' rights by establishing suitable temporary accommodation, healthcare and other services that will include access to information and legal advice. This project is designed in collaboration with the government and relevant stakeholders to reinforce control of illegal movements of persons from and through Ukraine by strengthening the mechanisms for regular consultations at the operational level and the creation of a modern migration management system.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 7 109 300

## V. FACILITATING MIGRATION

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.1	Labour Migration	1 306 600	2 566 700	3 873 300
V.2	Migrant Processing and Integration	8 324 200	16 743 800	25 068 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9 630 800</b>	<b>19 310 500</b>	<b>28 941 300</b>

### Introduction

411. Mobility is an essential feature of today's world. Integrated world markets, the emergence of transnational networks and the rapid growth of communication technologies, all contribute to the increasing movement of both high and low-skilled workers, students, trainees, professionals and families. Demographic and social structures in the industrialized world have created the need for workers and professionals from other countries. Although decreasing, resettlement of refugees continues. Large-scale migration represents potentially difficult adjustments, but economies that desire to remain competitive cannot ignore the need for change. The limited diplomatic and consular representation of some countries also requires innovative solutions in the areas of document verification, migrant information, interviews, applicant testing, logistical support and health assessments.

412. In addition to providing policy and technical advice to governments on the management of migrant labour and other migratory movements and promoting regional dialogue, IOM carries out programmes to assist governments, migrants and employers with recruitment, language training, pre-departure and cultural orientation, pre-consular assistance, reception upon arrival, and integration. These services are tailored to each programme's needs and provided seamlessly during all stages of the process, from information and application, interview and approval, to post-approval and arrival. Integration strategies are an indispensable element in this context. After arrival in the host country, integration support can help ease the difficulty of adjustment to a new environment, while ensuring social harmony between new and old members of the community. Facilitating migration can be a win-win proposition for governments, employers, migrants and communities

413. The following sub-headings classify the projects and programmes under Facilitating Migration:

- Labour Migration has moved to the top of the policy agenda of many countries of origin and destination. It is estimated that there are over 80 million migrant workers around the world. Three determining factors will continue to fuel this kind of movement: the "pull" of changing demographics and labour market needs in many industrialized countries; the "push" of population, unemployment and crisis pressures in less-developed countries; and established transnational networks based on family, culture and history. A large proportion of labour migration occurs in an irregular manner, with a clandestine industry ready to abet it. Increasingly, governments at both ends of the migration spectrum are developing regulatory mechanisms to manage labour mobility to their individual and mutual benefit, and that of the migrant. Governments and migrants are increasingly turning to IOM for expert support and facilitation of regulated labour migration and direct assistance to migrants. IOM's labour migration aims to facilitate the development of policies and programmes that can individually and mutually benefit the governments, migrants and societies concerned and which involve protection of vulnerable labour migrants and their families, fostering development and increasing legal avenues of labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration

- **Migrant Processing and Integration:** IOM provides assistance to facilitate migration under organized and regular migration regimes, and helps improve existing processes to make it easier, more efficient and reliable for both migrants and the governments concerned. These services, tailored to the specific needs of each programme, are provided at different stages of the process: information and application, interview and approval, and post-approval. Similar assistance is also provided to experts participating in regional or international technical cooperation activities, to scholarship holders and students studying abroad and, in some cases, to their dependants. An important feature of activities under this category is (i) the preparation of migrants and refugees in their move to a new country through pre-departure cultural orientation and (ii) post-arrival integration assistance to both the newcomers and the receiving community. The better prepared they are and the more realistic their expectations, the smoother and quicker they can settle into their new community. And the quicker they can settle in, the more cost-effective it is for the host government, as newcomers become self-sufficient and productive members of the receiving society more quickly.

## V.1 Labour Migration

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.1.1	Labour Migration from Colombia and Ecuador to Spain	83 100	367 800	450 900
V.1.2	Assistance in Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada	222 000	1 178 700	1 400 700
V.1.3	Regional Dialogue on Facilitating Migration Between Asia and the European Union	398 500	272 100	670 600
V.1.4	Integrated Approach to Promoting Legal Migration Between the South Caucasus and the European Union	243 000	281 600	524 600
V.1.5	Prevention of Irregular Migration Through Vocational Training and Creation of Job Opportunities in Armenia	22 800	42 300	65 100
V.1.6	Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic	82 200	320 100	402 300
V.1.7	Migration Information Centre to Facilitate Integration of Migrants in the Labour Market in Slovakia	255 000	104 100	359 100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 306 600</b>	<b>2 566 700</b>	<b>3 873 300</b>

### V.1.1 Labour Migration from Colombia and Ecuador to Spain

414. At the request of participating governments, IOM provides technical assistance in the implementation of bilateral agreements signed by the Government of Spain with Colombia and Ecuador on the regulation of migration flows to Spain. Further assistance will be provided aimed at strengthening the networking of migrant workers abroad and preparing recommendations to strengthen the capacity of their governments in discussions on migration issues with other



countries. IOM provides facilitated passage to some of the migrant workers through the Organization's self-payers programme. The labour migrants will also be provided with extra baggage allowance and exemption from exit taxes.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 450 900

### **V.1.2 Assistance in Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada**

415. In response to a request from the Guatemalan Government and in cooperation with the "Fondation des entreprises de recrutement de main-d'oeuvre agricole étrangère" (FERME) of the Canadian province of Quebec, IOM is implementing this project which benefits migrants, employers and the countries of origin and destination. Through established criteria, IOM assists in the selection, preparation and transfer of seasonal agricultural workers from Guatemala to Canada and monitors their eventual return. Besides being an efficient mechanism for the recruitment, protection and return of the workers, the project provides an alternative to irregular migration and generates economic benefits to all parties concerned.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 400 700

### **V.1.3 Regional Dialogue on Facilitating Migration Between Asia and the European Union**

416. In partnership with the Ministries responsible for foreign employment in South and South-East Asia, the primary objective of this programme is to develop legal migration and enhance regional dialogue and cooperation to facilitate managed migration from Asia to the European Union. The capacity of national authorities will be developed to assess and respond to current and projected foreign labour needs in the European Union and to enhance consultation and cooperation mechanisms for the management of labour migration between Asia and EU Member States. Information dissemination initiatives and advice on legal labour migration opportunities and procedures will be undertaken to make people aware of regular labour migration opportunities and the risks of irregular migration.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 670 600

### **V.1.4 Integrated Approach to Promoting Legal Migration Between the South Caucasus and the European Union**

417. This initiative seeks to strengthen the benefits of an existing inter-regional migration and asylum management dialogue, known as the "cluster" process between the sending and transit countries of the South Caucasus and receiving European Union Member States. Through dialogue and capacity building, this project will establish effective inter-regional practices and policies to prevent irregular migration, facilitate discussion of bilateral readmission agreements based on EU standards, improve reintegration and promote legal migration. It will also help strengthen institutional capacity and systems in the South Caucasus with a view to promoting legal migration and sustainable return and reintegration practices and policies. Target groups include government ministries dealing with migration, NGOs and the general public in each country. The main activities will be to organize cluster meetings, develop national migration resource centres (MRCs), raise public awareness of migration issues, enhance data collection and processing and train officials in migration administration.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 524 600

### **V.1.5 Prevention of Irregular Migration Through Vocational Training and Creation of Job Opportunities in Armenia**

418. Recognizing the rise in the number of irregular migrants from Armenia to the Czech Republic and other European countries in search of better job opportunities over the last few years, this initiative is designed to help prevent irregular migration and to contribute to the successful and sustainable social and economic integration of vulnerable groups. The primary beneficiaries will be underprivileged graduates of boarding schools, who represent one of the most vulnerable social groups. Boarding school students are often orphans or children with only one parent from poor households. Through this initiative, they will be provided with vocational training, which will lead to better job prospects, including the possibility to start up their own business, and thus reduce the risk of irregular migration.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 65 100

### **V.1.6 Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic**

419. IOM, in cooperation with the appropriate authorities in the Czech Republic, will implement an information campaign aimed at qualified foreigners and students enrolled in Czech universities as well as Czech professionals. The main purpose of the campaign is to explain the criteria and benefits of recruiting foreign workers and to foster a positive perception of immigrants in the Czech society. The campaign predominantly targets potential employers of qualified foreign workers. Another aspect of this activity is to help mitigate the irregular migration of minors in the country. The information channels used include the production and distribution of information materials, active media relations and the establishment of a website, as well as discussions with representatives of trade unions and chambers of commerce.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 402 300

### **V.1.7 Migration Information Centre to Facilitate Integration of Migrants in the Labour Market in Slovakia**

420. The main objective of this project is to assist two specific target groups, migrants and trafficked persons, to integrate into the labour market through the provision of counselling, assistance and integration services from the Migration Information Centre (MIC). Initially, this activity will seek to identify the needs of the target group through research and study of the different assistance systems in other countries. Other relevant stakeholders in the labour market will be provided with information on the profile and skills of the migrants. A network of organizations cooperating in the labour and social integration of migrants and trafficked persons will be created and their networks capacity strengthened to provide services to the respective target groups through sharing of information and exchange of experiences. Finally, efforts will be made to prepare an Action Plan focusing on labour integration for use by the Government of Slovakia, and activities contributing towards the elimination of discrimination on the job market will be carried out.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 359 100

## V.2 Migrant Processing and Integration

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	1 742 400	5 028 600	6 771 000
V.2.2	Migrant Training	3 877 500	997 000	4 874 500
V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	1 358 600	10 076 000	11 434 600
V.2.4	Migrant Integration	1 345 700	642 200	1 987 900
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 324 200</b>	<b>16 743 800</b>	<b>25 068 000</b>

### V.2.1 Pre-consular Assistance

421. IOM is often requested by certain countries of destination to provide a variety of pre-consular assistance in parts of the world where they have no representation or insufficient resources. Under such circumstances they rely on reputable service providers, preferably with worldwide representations, to facilitate routine, time-consuming but important pre-consular work. Governments then outsource these tasks to reduce the administrative workload for their immigration and consular officials, to reduce direct client inquiries and to improve physical security of their overseas posts. In addition, the current emphasis on securing borders and ensuring the integrity of travel documents lengthens pre-application and application responses. IOM has been identified as a reliable partner by a number of governments to address these needs. Pre-consular assistance may be divided into two groups: those that assist migrants and those that assist governments. Assistance to migrants may include correctly filling in application forms and attaching appropriate supporting documents, documents handling and translation. Assistance to governments may include document verification, DNA sample collection and testing, country of origin information, non-adjudication interview, logistical assistance to interview missions, and fingerprinting. The resulting efficiency of the process reduces costs for the governments as well as the waiting period for migrants.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 6 771 000

### V.2.2 Migrant Training

422. Anyone moving to a country with different culture, traditions and practices can be expected to undergo an adjustment period of variable duration and difficulty. Migrants and refugees may have unrealistic and inaccurate expectations of life in the new country, which may not only bring stress to them but may also put additional pressures on the social services of the host community assisting the newcomers to adjust. An important feature of IOM's programme delivery is the ability to prepare migrants and refugees before departure to facilitate their smooth settlement into new countries. For destinations where the need is established and funding is available, pre-departure or cultural orientation courses will continue to be offered. These courses reduce anxiety on the part of migrants and refugees by projecting a more realistic picture of what awaits them, equip them with basic skills to deal with the unfamiliar, and help them shape attitudes towards life in their new society. Under this activity, IOM also arranges literacy training for refugees whenever required, information dissemination in receiving municipalities for local stakeholders, and language training for temporary migrants, especially labour migrants, as required either by the sending or receiving countries.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 4 874 500

### V.2.3 Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments

423. Through the Organization's global network of offices and in line with the provisions of agreements concluded with several regional and international airline companies, IOM offers advantageous air fares, generous luggage allowances and effective international airport transit assistance not only to refugees but also to self-paying migrants. The assistance is extended to skilled migrants, labour migrants, family-class immigrants, students and professionals. It is also open to persons in need of travel assistance and wishing to return to their countries of origin, including humanitarian cases sponsored by NGOs, the UN and governments. Individuals working for relief and developmental organizations are also eligible for this travel assistance. And within the framework of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) in Latin America, namely, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay, IOM offers similar assistance to experts and scholars to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology within the region.

*Budgeted Resources:* *USD 11 434 600*

### V.2.4 Migrant Integration

424. Successful integration requires a social, economic, cultural and political adaptation process and its success depends largely on the willingness and commitment of newcomers to adapt to their new environment as well as on the preparedness of host communities to accept the newcomers. IOM migrant integration activities seek to address concerns on both sides and to provide information on rights and obligations of migrants disseminated in both the origin and destination countries. Information concerning foreigners is made available in destination countries considering that discrimination and xenophobia are often born out of a lack of knowledge and understanding of different cultures. Parallel activities are organized to improve the quality of reception assistance and perception by the host community about the newcomers. Advisory and counselling services relating to resources available as well as support programmes to enhance the skills of migrants in order to facilitate their integration are provided. Workshops are organized in collaboration with public officials and local service providers on issues relating to employment, education and health. In order to showcase the benefits of multiculturalism, IOM uses every available opportunity to highlight contributions migrants make to the host society and thus improve their perception and acceptance.

*Budgeted Resources:* *USD 1 987 900*

## VI. MIGRATION POLICY, RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VI.1	Migration Policy Activities	83 400	66 200	149 600
VI.2	Migration Research and Publications	106 000	10 000	116 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>189 400</b>	<b>76 200</b>	<b>265 600</b>

### Introduction

425. Migration and the mobility of persons is an established feature of modern life. The levels and changing migratory trends worldwide as well as global demographic, wage and opportunity disparities indicate migration will continue if not increase. Governments and other stakeholders are therefore paying increasing attention to the multidimensional aspects of migration and to developing and improving migration policy. As the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration, IOM has strengthened its policy, research and communications functions and activities to meet the growing needs of its membership and the international community at large. As many of Migration Policy, Research and Communications (MPRC) activities cut across various areas of IOM activities, some are reflected in other sections of this document under the relevant country or thematic activities.

426. The following subheadings classify the projects and programmes under Migration Policy, Research and Communications.

- **Migration Policy Activities:** There is a pressing need for solid data and policy analysis, as well as mechanisms for states to share their migration perspectives and effective practices and to foster cooperative approaches to migration management. Consequently, IOM's policy, research and communications functions are focused on improving the evidentiary base for migration policy making, producing fresh analyses of contemporary migration dynamics, and on fostering inter-state and multiple-stakeholder dialogue with particular emphasis on the linkages between migration and related policy domains such as development, trade, environment, health, security and human rights. The Department is the focal point for IOM's strategic policy coordination on international migration issues as well as for communication on international migration trends, policies and practices.

MPRC facilitates IOM's International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), based on the constitutional mandate to provide a forum for states, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to explore and discuss migration policy issues, with a view to facilitating greater understanding and cooperation in addressing them. In addition to the annual International Dialogue on Migration at the IOM Council, two intersessional workshops are convened each year to broaden and deepen migration reflection. The themes for the IDM and its intersessional workshops are selected through a regular consultation process with the membership, and workshops are funded by voluntary contributions.

MPRC also serves as the secretariat to the Berne Initiative, a states-owned consultation mechanism that has resulted in the production of the International Agenda for Migration Management (IAMM), a reference system and policy framework on migration management at the international level. The IAMM was developed by states through a process of regional consultations. Follow-up activities include capacity-building workshops at national and regional levels.

- **Migration Research and Publications:** To enhance and improve programme delivery, IOM conducts research on current migration issues. The Research Unit assists IOM Field Offices to manage research projects by endorsing project proposals, providing technical support and guidance, review of final reports for publication, building the internal research capacity through staff training, offering information and library resources and working with external consultants regarding research and studies on migration topics of current interest and concern. Efforts will concentrate on further developing a programme of applied research to raise understanding of the benefits of migration for development and to assist IOM Member States to enhance their research and data-gathering capacities.

The Unit will devote resources over the course of 2007 to help to:

- develop “Migration Profiles” for a number of selected countries, according to a common template;
- set up a Global Development and Migration Research Network (GDMRN);
- develop a Strategic Policy Guidance programme to assist new immigration countries to better understand how to manage the costs and benefits of migration;
- produce a survey of Migration and Development Policies in Africa;
- update the IOM Research Manual.

The Publications Unit will continue to produce a number of IOM’s main publications, including the Migration Research Series and the IOM International Migration journal, published five times a year.

## VI.1 Migration Policy Activities

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VI.1.1	International Dialogue on Migration: Intersessional Workshop on Migrants and the Host Society	1 200	23 800	25 000
VI.1.2	Essentials of Migration Management	1 000	19 000	20 000
VI.1.3	Berne Initiative Follow-up	11 600	23 400	35 000
VI.1.4	World Migration Report 2007	69 600		69 600
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83 400</b>	<b>66 200</b>	<b>149 600</b>

### VI.1.1 International Dialogue on Migration: Intersessional Workshop on Migrants and the Host Society

427. The decision by IOM Member States to hold a workshop on the integration of migrants reflects the increasing recognition that in the context of growing human mobility, this issue has become one of the most important and complex contemporary challenges faced by many governments and societies worldwide. Strategies aimed to ensure positive and mutually beneficial interaction between migrants and host societies must be an essential part of a comprehensive migration policy.

428. This workshop examined the evolving concept of integration, its multifaceted dimensions, strategies for making it successful, the role of the principal stakeholders and the need for

cooperation among them to make the development and implementation of effective integration policies and practices possible. In years past, the integration process was seen largely as permanent, progressing towards permanent legal status and citizenship. Successful integration strategies today need to be more nuanced and flexible in view of the growth of temporary and circular migration patterns. Moreover, many traditional countries of emigration are themselves new countries of immigration and need to develop appropriate policies and practices to accommodate newcomers and the changes to society that this entails. The follow-up to this workshop will continue in 2007, including publication of the report.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 25 000

### **VI.1.2 Essentials of Migration Management**

429. Many Governments have expressed the need for a technical tool to enable them to enhance their understanding of migratory phenomena and provide guidance and advice on how to manage migration through the formulation of national migration management policies. This would also allow them to participate more effectively in policy dialogue and cooperation at the multilateral level. In response to this need, IOM produced the Essentials of Migration Management (EMM), an interactive training tool on a wide range of migration issues with its companion Instructors' Guide. The EMM has already been translated into several languages, including Spanish, Russian and Arabic, and is being used worldwide as a training and capacity-building tool. The EMM volumes as well as the Instructors' Guide are being translated into French to assist francophone countries in the development of sound migration management policies and practices. Francophone migration policymakers, practitioners, social scientists and experts, students, educators, journalists, NGOs and IOM staff will use the French version in their daily activities.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 20 000

### **VI.1.3 Berne Initiative Follow-up**

430. The Berne Initiative follow-up process involves capacity building activities, with a focus on the Berne Initiative's International Agenda for Migration Management (IAMM) and certain complementary training tools, including IOM's EMM and Curriculum on International Migration Law. Berne Initiative funding supported a workshop on Building Capacity to Manage Migration in South Africa for the South African Development Community (SADC) member states, convened by IOM through the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA). A similar capacity building workshop took place in the context of the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) for ECOWAS, as well as a follow-up on irregular migration and information activities. Additional workshops are being considered for East and Central Africa.

431. The Berne Initiative also supports a series of training programmes on relevant EMM modules for the Permanent Missions in Geneva and other interested stakeholders, which take place in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International Studies. Several training sessions have taken place in 2006 and more are planned for 2007.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 35 000

### **VI.1.4 World Migration Report 2007**

432. The World Migration Report (WMR) 2007 will be the fourth edition of IOM's flagship series of biennial reports on international migration. Its immediate purpose is threefold: (1) to present policy findings based on sound research, and practical options for a range of different stakeholders. This edition will focus on the theme of migration management in the context of the emerging global labour market; (2) to update data on and analyse migration trends since the last

WMR in 2005; and (3) survey current migration policy developments at the regional level. The 2007 WMR will be based on expert contributions drawn from a wide range of sources, including IOM's policy and programme work, government migration policy and practice, other international organizations, the private sector, academia and civil society.

433. Additional allocation from Discretionary Income to support the publication of the 2007 WMR is shown under section IX.7 of this document.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 69 600

## VI.2 Migration Research and Publications

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VI.2.1	Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland	54 900	5 000	59 900
VI.2.2	The Development Potential of Transnational Migrants from sub-Saharan Africa in the Health Sector in Switzerland	20 000	5 000	25 000
VI.2.3	Study on Female Immigrants in Ageing Societies in Europe	31 100		31 100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>116 000</b>

### VI.2.1 Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland

434. The Foundation for Population, Migration and the Environment (BMU), together with the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organisation of the Polish Academy of Sciences and IOM as executing agency, set up the Central European Migration Research Programme (CEMRP), specialized in migration research focusing on Central and Eastern Europe. The project is designed to implement research on various aspects of migration and to foster international cooperation through dissemination of research results and training in specific methodologies relevant to migration research. The centre implements a range of different research projects.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 59 900

### VI.2.2 The Development Potential of Transnational Migrants from sub-Saharan Africa in the Health Sector in Switzerland

435. The project contributes to the current debate on the positive linkages between migration and development. The primary aim is to investigate the strategies of transnational migrants from sub-Saharan Africa who are involved in the health sector in Switzerland. The contribution of migrants to the development of their country of origin cannot be dissociated from their status, standards of living and integration in the host country. The project also aims to inform decisionmakers about the tools and programmes that maximize opportunities for transnational migrants to support the development of their home country and their contribution to the host country.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 25 000



### **VI.2.3 Study on Female Immigrants in Ageing Societies in Europe**

436. The recent upsurge of interest in migration issues in Europe is closely associated with concerns about the effects of ageing populations. It is argued that one of the best options to sustain economic growth, adequately support pension systems and enhance productivity in ageing societies is to encourage immigration. In this connection, this study will focus on third-country women migrants residing in eight European countries and will record their experiences, needs, attitudes and expectations in respect of immigration and integration policies and practices. The main objective is to generate knowledge about the obstacles to and requirements for the economic and social integration of female migrants. The study will seek to encourage interaction between immigrants and the local population in the host country, and will make recommendations on the needs of immigrants and in support of policies and services for their integration.

*Budgeted Resources:*                      *USD 31 100*

## VII. REPARATION PROGRAMMES

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VII.1	Forced Labour Compensation Programme, Germany	1 082 000	183 000	1 265 000
VII.2	Holocaust Victim Assets Programme	451 100	65 000	516 100
VII.3	Iraq Property Claims Programme	713 100	471 500	1 184 600
VII.4	Support to the Colombian National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation	19 100	67 100	86 200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 265 300</b>	<b>786 600</b>	<b>3 051 900</b>

### Introduction

437. The challenges of migration in the twenty-first century increasingly demand actions by IOM beyond its traditional services. Post-emergency and post-crisis situations, for example, are unpredictable and likely to occur in any part of the world, in particular as a consequence of ecological degradations and disasters. Similarly, as more and more governments are called upon to return and/or compensate persons dispersed worldwide who have suffered displacement, dispossession, persecution or other forms of personal harm under former regimes, IOM is being called upon to assist through its global network. As new migration-related scenarios evolve reflecting contemporary political realities, governments are expecting IOM to offer more tailored variations of its core services.

438. This chapter presents programmes and projects of such a specialized nature.

### VII.1 Forced Labour Compensation Programme, Germany

439. IOM was designated in June 2000 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to be one of the seven partner organizations of the German Federal Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future", handling claims and paying compensation to former slave and forced labourers under the Nazi regime.

440. IOM is in charge of slave and forced labour and personal injury claims covering the so-called "rest of the world" category. This category comprises the non-Jewish victims living anywhere in the world except Poland, the Czech Republic and the countries of the former Soviet Union. Claimants residing in these countries are taken care of by other partner organizations. IOM is also charged with adjudicating certain property claims arising during the Nazi regime for all claimants affected, no matter where they currently reside.

441. The Organization's main responsibilities are to spread information and reach out to all potential claimants, to receive, process and review applications for compensation, to disburse compensation payments to successful applicants, and to support the appeals processes for all categories of claims received under the German Programme. The filing deadline expired on 31 December 2001. IOM has assumed its tasks as partner organization and has a seat on the board of trustees (Kuratorium) of the Federal Foundation.

442. Over 40 IOM Missions were involved in the public information campaign, the distribution of claim forms and guidelines in 20 languages, as well as in providing assistance to claimants. A steering group of victims' associations provided assistance to IOM in this complex endeavour.

443. As of July 2006, IOM has resolved all 332,000 slave and forced labour claims received and has made full payments to more than 90,000 surviving victims of slave and forced labour under the Nazi regime. IOM has also paid all eligible claims for personal injury, including medical experiments. More than 1,300 surviving personal injury victims received a total of EUR 6,693 each in two instalments. IOM's Appeals Body for slave and forced labour and personal injury claims has received almost 30,000 appeals, of which more than 60 per cent are from Italian military internees. The vast majority of appeals has been decided and the successful appellants have been paid. The three-member Property Claims Commission, which received technical and legal support from IOM, decided all 35,000 property loss claims and all 8,500 requests for reconsideration received under this category. Almost 14,000 eligible victims and heirs have received their compensation awards, and, apart from a few remaining payments, this process has been completed.

444. By October 2006 IOM expects to resolve the remaining appeals and will make payments to the remaining legal successors in the forced labour category. Until the end of the year it will continue to re-issue payments to those beneficiaries who have not cashed their cheques upon initial payment, and it will make payments to the legal successors of those beneficiaries who have deceased after the initial payment was issued. To the extent still possible, this work will continue into spring 2007 while IOM will be reconciling the status of all claims with the Foundation and will be preparing the final reporting and closure of the programme by June 2007.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 265 000

## **VII.2 Holocaust Victim Assets Programme**

445. In November 2000, IOM was designated as one of the organizations participating in the implementation of the Settlement Agreement reached in the Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation (Swiss Banks) before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The Court approved the Plan of Allocation and Distribution of Settlement Proceeds proposed by Special Master Judah Gribetz.

446. Pursuant to the Court's order, IOM is responsible for processing claims of: (1) persons who were persecuted or targeted for persecution because they were or were believed to be Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexual, or physically or mentally handicapped, and who performed slave labour for German companies or for the Nazi regime (Slave Labour Class I); (2) persons who performed slave labour for certain Swiss companies or their affiliates, whether or not such persons were victims or targets of Nazi persecution (Slave Labour Class II), and (3) persons who were persecuted or targeted for persecution because they were or were believed to be Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexual, or physically or mentally handicapped, and who (a) sought entry into Switzerland to avoid Nazi persecution and were denied entry into Switzerland, or were admitted into but subsequently expelled from Switzerland, or (b) after gaining entry, were detained, abused or otherwise mistreated as refugees in Switzerland, during the period 1 January 1933 to 9 May 1945 (Refugee Class).

447. Two other organizations participate in the implementation of the Settlement Agreement. The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, Inc. (Claims Conference) is responsible for Slave Labour Class I claims and Refugee Class claims submitted by Jewish claimants. The Claims Resolution Tribunal for Dormant Accounts in Switzerland (CRT) is responsible for processing claims of owners of deposited assets.

448. IOM has received almost 60,000 Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP) claims, of which more than one-third are on German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP) claim forms. As of July 2006 nearly 23,000 claimants have been approved for payment, the majority of whom belong to the Slave Labour Class I category, which is by far the largest. Successful claimants under the HVAP programme can receive payment in addition to payment received under the GFLCP programme. As of July 2006 approximately 37,000 claims have been rejected in all three classes. Given its relationship to the GFLCP programme, similar activities will also

continue throughout 2006, i.e., resolution of remaining appeals, payments to remaining legal successors, re-issues of cheques and payment to legal successors of newly deceased beneficiaries.

449. As in the GFLCP programme, payments, reconciliation, reporting and closure are to be completed by June 2007.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 516 100

### VII.3 Iraq Property Claims Programme

450. Due to policies of the former regime in Iraq, many Iraqis were wrongfully deprived of their real property rights. This has contributed to the displacement of populations and prolonging of disputes and internal conflicts.

451. In July 2003, IOM and USAID/OTI entered into a Cooperative Agreement under which IOM was, *inter alia*, to conduct fact-finding in Iraq, establish offices to collect real property claims, design a claim form and informational materials, develop proposals for the policy and administrative parameters of a property claims programme and commence voluntary reconciliation of claims where possible. Due to the security situation in Iraq, IOM was unable to implement those aspects of the Cooperative Agreement that required IOM's presence in the country.

452. As a result, the Coalition Provisional Authority and the Iraqi Governing Council created an Iraqi body, the Iraq Property Claims Commission (IPCC), to collect and resolve real property claims. IOM was requested to provide technical and other assistance and advice to the IPCC from Geneva, Switzerland.

453. On 6 March 2006, a new law came into force replacing the IPCC with the Commission for Resolution of Real Property Disputes (CRRPD). IOM, the CRRPD and UNHCR have agreed on a comprehensive programme of legal, technical and IT support and capacity building to be provided by IOM and UNHCR to the CRRPD over the remainder of 2006 and part of 2007. That support includes the organization of workshops and training sessions on legal and IT matters; continued support for the Internet-based claims application and database created by IOM to help the CRRPD manage its work; assistance in setting up a programme to help the CRRPD process claims from individuals living outside Iraq; assistance with issues relating to the enforcement of decisions and compensation, and transferring responsibility for various technical matters to the CRRPD.

454. IOM has helped CRRPD to resolve the real property claims that it has received by:

- providing legal advice, technical and other assistance, and capacity-building support for the CRRPD;
- advising on best practices from other international and national claims programmes applicable to the CRRPD, and
- assisting in the recruitment and training of staff, the development of workflows and the establishment of processes and the provision of IT support.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 184 600

### VII.4 Support to the Colombian National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation

455. This project seeks to support the efforts of the National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation (CNRR) in Colombia to develop mechanisms that will facilitate peace and guarantee victims' rights to truth, justice and reparation. IOM has been providing humanitarian assistance to

vulnerable populations, victims of violence by illegal armed groups and now undertakes to help strengthen peace-building initiatives. To achieve this, IOM will support victims' assistance activities and strategies to ensure access to reparation mechanisms, as well as help develop monitoring and evaluation systems to track and evaluate the reparation process. Building on experience gained over the years in implementing reparation programmes, it is envisaged to provide tools that will enhance the capacity of the CNRR to develop effective and efficient reparation mechanisms. IOM will have the role of implementing the integration of administrative, legal and social processes among local authorities at regional level, to produce pertinent recommendations to the CNRR, as well as monitoring goals and accomplishments of the project.

*Budgeted Resources:*                      *USD 86 200*

## VIII. GENERAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.1	Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants		180 000	180 000
VIII.2	Seconded Staff	1 769 800		1 769 800
VIII.3	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application	677 400	115 000	792 400
VIII.4	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	2 202 100	2 497 900	4 700 000
VIII.5	Sasakawa Endowment Fund		90 000	90 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 649 300</b>	<b>2 882 900</b>	<b>7 532 200</b>

### Introduction

456. Some activities undertaken by the Organization are of a general nature and support a wide range of programmes cutting across specific areas of migration management. As a result, these activities cannot be directly linked and reported in any other programme chapter and are therefore captured under this section. The activities listed below are considered as providing general programme support.

### VIII.1 Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.1	Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants		180 000	180 000

457. IOM is frequently requested by governments and international agencies at very short notice to provide humanitarian emergency assistance to migrants, particularly those who find themselves in difficult migratory circumstances for which funding is not readily available. Although the responsibility to assist stranded migrants rests on the home country governments, they are often unable to do so and call on IOM for assistance.

458. The Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants (HASM) programme which serves as a funding mechanism to provide global, timely and effective responses seeks to: (a) provide flexible and quick humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants in difficult circumstances for whom support is not readily available from existing programmes, and (b) derive, from the information collected in providing such assistance, a clearer picture of changing trends in irregular migration in order to assist the international community in formulating countermeasures that can be included in future IOM programming.

459. The budgeted resources shown here only reflect contributions from other sources. Given the importance the Administration attaches to this humanitarian initiative, Discretionary Income has been allocated under section IX.12 of this document.

460. The combined funding of the budgeted resources shown below and the Discretionary Income allocation for HASM totals USD 230,000.

*Budgeted Resources:*                      **USD 180 000**

## VIII.2 Seconded Staff

Programme / Project		Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.2.1	Associate Experts	1 162 000		1 162 000
VIII.2.2	Special Assignments and Support	370 400		370 400
VIII.2.3	IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations	237 400		237 400
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 769 800</b>		<b>1 769 800</b>

### VIII.2.1 Associate Experts

461. The Associate Experts Programme is designed to strengthen the human resources of the Organization to enhance the execution of its programmes. Associate experts are assigned to IOM by governments for an initial period of one year, with the possibility of extension for up to three years, to assist with the Organization's activities both in the Field and at Headquarters. This initiative is beneficial to both the Organization and governments, as the associate experts are trained in various aspects of migration operations, which enhance their own career development while they make available their own expertise to IOM. In some cases, experts are absorbed into the mainstream of IOM's structures upon completion of their assignment.

462. There are currently 13 Associate Experts at various stages of their contracts working for the Organization on a broad range of projects at IOM Headquarters as well as in Field Offices in Ankara, Baku, Brussels, Dakar, Islamabad, Jakarta, Kinshasa, Nairobi, Pretoria, Pristina and San José. The governments of Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States of America sponsor these experts, but negotiations for additional associate experts are ongoing with other governments. Governments generally support their own nationals for this programme, but some donors have started sponsoring nationals from developing countries.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 1 162 000*

### VIII.2.2 Special Assignments and Support

463. Besides staff and services covered from the Administrative and Operational Parts of the Budget, there are certain specific staff and other costs funded by governments to supplement IOM's overall structure. With the budgetary constraints on core resources, this type of support is critical for the Organization to respond and manage the complexities of migration and the increased demands from a growing membership. The staff and office structures covered through these special arrangements are listed below.

- **Liaison Officer Position in SLM New York, funded by Italy**

464. In preparation for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held during the 61st Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2006, the Government of Italy seconded a Liaison Officer to help IOM prepare its input for the intergovernmental debate on the institutional governance of migration as well as any follow-up initiatives that will arise.

- **Staff and Office Costs of IOM Helsinki, funded by Finland**

465. The IOM Office in Helsinki receives support from the Government of Finland to partially cover costs of the office structure.

- **Office Costs of the IOM Office in Brussels, funded by Belgium**

466. The IOM Office in Brussels receives support from the Government of Belgium to partially cover costs of the office structure.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 370 400*

### VIII.2.3 IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations

467. In order to share expertise with other international and regional bodies and to draw on the experience of its counterparts, IOM has seconded one staff member on a fully reimbursable basis to the International Labour Organization to assist in developing a revised performance management system.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 237 400*

## VIII.3 Migrant Management and Operational Services Application

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.3	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA)	677 400	115 000	792 400

468. MIMOSA is used to process movement, medical assessment, counter-trafficking and soon assisted voluntary return cases by Field Offices with data export into the Central Data Repository (CDR).

469. CDR synchronization is based on batch updates which is now supported by a more reliable server and has reduced the number of failures in the synchronization cycles. MIMOSA data at the CDR are extractable using Business Object framework for statistical reporting and querying capability available over the web to authorized users.

470. The Receiving Mission Interface is used by IOM New York to introduce confirmation of arrival of USRP movements and to generate corresponding reports. An overall benefit of standardized data processing, sharing (e.g. more information included in the Advanced Booking Notification) and improved data quality (more accurate promissory notes) has resulted from the implementation of MIMOSA.

471. A helpdesk unit in Manila offers support to all USRP missions and regularly provides software updates and enhancements.

472. To complete the cycle, the MIMOSA team will continue to work with the World Refugee Admission Processing System (WRAPS) team to design the central MIMOSA/WRAPS interface and a scheme to transfer data from central to mission level.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 792 400*



#### VIII.4 Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.4	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	2 202 100	2 497 900	4 700 000

473. Miscellaneous Income comprises unearmarked and interest income and is an integral part of Discretionary Income. It is allocated to support the Organization's Field structure, services as well as to fund the 1035 Facility, described in more detail under chapter IX.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 4 700 000*

#### VIII.5 Sasakawa Endowment Fund

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
VIII.5	Sasakawa Endowment Fund		90 000	90 000

474. In line with the established guidelines on the use of interest accrued on the Sasakawa Endowment Fund, an allocation from the interest of the fund anticipated for 2007 has been earmarked for priority projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. The projects, which are yet to be identified will focus on the promotion of migration for development activities, to further the understanding and analysis of migration as well as to respond to emergency and humanitarian needs. Once projects are developed, they will be included in the Revision to the Programme and Budget for 2007.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 90 000*

## IX. STAFF AND SERVICES COVERED BY DISCRETIONARY INCOME

	Programme / Project	Staff and Office Costs	Programme Costs	Total Costs
IX.1	Headquarters	4 329 700		4 329 700
IX.2	Field	12 477 100		12 477 100
IX.3	Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition		1 400 000	1 400 000
IX.4	Information Technology		1 135 200	1 135 200
IX.5	Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts	400 000		400 000
IX.6	Publications		175 000	175 000
IX.7	World Migration Report	25 000		25 000
IX.8	Gender Issues Activities		80 000	80 000
IX.9	Elections Support	60 000		60 000
IX.10	Cooperation with the World Bank on Migration and Development	168 000		168 000
IX.11	Private Sector Liaison	50 000		50 000
IX.12	Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants		50 000	50 000
IX.13	Staff Security		3 000 000	3 000 000
IX.14	Inter-American Course on International Migration	8 000	22 000	30 000
IX.15	Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)	1 500	33 500	35 000
IX.16	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America		15 000	15 000
IX.17	Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)		50 000	50 000
IX.18	Course on International Migration Law		20 000	20 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17 519 300</b>	<b>5 980 700</b>	<b>23 500 000</b>

### Introduction

475. This chapter of the Programme and Budget document presents a comprehensive overview of the application and use of Discretionary Income. All staff and services as well as activities funded by Discretionary Income are listed under this section.

### IX.1 Headquarters

476. The Organization's core staff and services are mostly covered from the Administrative Part of the Budget. However, in view of the limited resources under that part of the budget, certain variable core structure and related office costs which support general project development, management and

implementation, and global liaison functions which cannot be supported under the Administrative Part of the Budget, are funded from project-related overhead income which is part of Discretionary Income.

477. Details of staffing and related costs for Headquarters funded from allocation of Discretionary Income are provided in Annex III.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 4 329 700*

## **IX.2 Field**

478. Most of the staff and office costs in the Field Offices are directly attributed to the projects under which they are incurred, in line with institutional practice. There are, however, certain staff positions, functions and related office costs in the Missions with Regional Functions, Special Liaison Missions and certain Country Offices which are not chargeable to specific projects due to the general support they provide for project development, management and implementation as well as global liaison functions. Discretionary Income is allocated to cover such functions in the Field.

479. Where necessary and deemed to be of significant importance, Discretionary Income allocated to Missions with Regional Functions may be used to supplement and support project development initiatives and as seed money for new initiatives.

480. Details of staffing and related costs for Field Offices funded from an allocation of Discretionary Income are provided in Annex III.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 12 477 100*

## **IX.3 Support for Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition**

481. This funding mechanism was established by the Council at its Eightieth Session in November 2000 through the adoption of Resolution No. 1035 (LXXX) requesting the Director General to allocate Discretionary Income for the development of migration projects in favour of Developing Member States and Member States with Economy in Transition.

482. IOM will continue to follow the most recent version of the list of low-income through to upper-middle income economies as designated by the World Bank as the eligibility guideline. Additionally, countries that would otherwise be eligible due to their placement in the World Bank list will be excluded upon joining the European Union. Voluntary withdrawal from eligibility in deference to Member States in greater need remains open to any eligible country. In the context of regional projects, States not Members of IOM continue to be included among the beneficiaries only where a majority of IOM Member States are benefiting from the project. Non-Member States cannot directly apply for support through the Facility.

483. The criteria and guidelines for the utilization of the funds established are as follows:

- Priority is given to capacity-building projects in the various IOM areas of activity, including research and feasibility studies related to such activities.
- Regional approaches will be given special consideration.
- Bridging funds for projects with good prospects for future funding and projects that provide co-funding to major donor commitments will continue to be considered.

- Certain areas of IOM activities are excluded from consideration for support under the Facility. The types of assistance that cannot be provided by the Facility include the following fields of IOM activities:
  - A. **Movements:** activities that are overseen by IOM's Movement Management Division, including IOM's traditional activities in support of refugee and migrant resettlement programmes.
  - B. **Emergency:** activities that are overseen by IOM's Emergency and Post-crisis Division.
  - C. **Major conferences and similar events** that are continuations of ongoing dialogues and similar activities already well established. However, other conferences and similar events that may be useful in launching new regional processes, opening new geographic coverage or increasing programme planning and implementation between IOM and Member States are not excluded.
  - D. **Projects mainly supporting IOM staff and office costs**, including projects proposed for the specific purpose of opening an IOM office, are excluded. IOM staff and office costs can, however, be included in the budget for project implementation following the usual IOM projectization approach.
  - E. **Assisted Voluntary Return projects**, unless they include significant elements of government capacity building alongside the return component.

484. Funding levels of a maximum USD 50,000 for national projects and USD 100,000 for regional projects can be considered. Exceptional increases at the national and regional project levels can be considered up to USD 100,000 and USD 200,000, respectively.

485. Given the importance the Administration attaches to this financing facility and the interest expressed by Member States, the Administration proposes to allocate Discretionary Income in the amount of USD 1.4 million.

486. In order to appropriately support the growing administrative support required to manage this Facility, a dedicated administrative function is funded from the 1035 Facility.

*Budgeted Resources:      USD 1 400 000*

#### **IX.4 Information Technology**

487. In recognizing the importance and need to continue to update existing technology, Discretionary Income is proposed to be utilized for investment in information technology projects. This allocation is in addition to and complements the funds allocated under the Administrative Part of the Budget. There are several projects planned or already underway to enable the Organization to effectively and efficiently support the administrative and operational structures. The priority projects requiring funds in 2007 are:

- Implementation of comprehensive business continuity and recovery services to ensure availability of critical IT services in the event of a disaster.
- Replacement of the current accounting system (Mosaic) with SAP Financials envisaged to go live in January 2008. The new financial system will also allow better integration with the human resources management system.

488. As the Organization strives to improve business processes to effectively address complex migration issues, reliance on technology has become a critical tool for IOM's global operations. The

current level of IT funding will not be sufficient to fully implement such a system and the Administration will explore all possible options for additional funding.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 1 135 200

## **IX.5 Migration Health Specialists and Technical Experts**

489. IOM's operations generate vast amounts of data on the health of migrants. The Organization is relied upon by governments and partner agencies for evidence-based information on migrant health, especially following the growing international awareness of the complex relationship between migration and health. IOM support and technical expertise to allow data analyses for the prevention, advocacy, policy guidance and strategy setting in public health has, therefore, high priority.

490. To ensure further growth and support in programme development, senior migration health managers are strategically placed to function as focal points for regional coordination, standard setting and technical backstopping. In addition, such migration health managers respond to the needs of governments for migration health advice and assistance, especially in regions witnessing new challenges caused by expanded or changing migration flows and/or compromised access to health services. Direct contact between migration health specialists, donors and policymakers supports efforts to comprehensively address these challenges.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 400 000

## **IX.6 Publications**

491. IOM's publications programme has expanded enormously in recent years and continues to grow with the production and distribution of up-to-date and relevant materials. The current publications catalogue lists over 300 titles. In 2007, the Publications Unit aims to increase the readership and sales of IOM publications by investing more in marketing and promotional activities. The Publications Unit will: (i) continue to expand participation in international book fairs, increase exchange advertising agreements to promote IOM publications and extend visibility and availability of IOM publications in other regions (e.g. South Asian market) through partnerships with local and regional publishers, and (ii) streamline the processes for sales and distribution by strengthening the capabilities of previously established bookshops in selected Field Offices. It is also intended to increase the number of publications which are made available in all three official languages of IOM.

- **News and Information on IOM's Programmes**

492. IOM will continue to be presented through a number of periodic publications such as *Migration* (formerly *IOM News*), Info Sheets, Manuals and other information leaflets.

- **IOM's Academic Journal: International Migration**

493. In 2007, the production of IOM's quarterly journal will remain under the editorship of Georgetown University, whose International Migration editorial team has held this responsibility since 2002. The contents of the journal will be expanded to meet the demands of a wider readership and a substantial increase in the number of articles submitted to the journal over the last 12 months.

- **Migration Research Series**

494. The Migration Research Series (MRS) was launched in 2001 to make research findings more accessible to policymakers and to bring the results of policy-relevant migration research to the attention of a broader audience more readily than would be possible in academic journals and books.

- **Books**

495. The Organization also produces a substantial number of publications (studies, monographs, books) through its Offices around the world and at Headquarters, either directly or through co-publishing arrangements with other organizations or commercial companies. Cooperation with the United Nations on sales has produced very good results and IOM will continue to develop this partnership in 2007.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 175 000

## **IX.7 World Migration Report**

496. The World Migration Report 2007 will be the fourth in IOM's flagship series of biennial reports on international migration. Its immediate purpose is threefold: (1) update data on migration flows, stocks and trends since the last WMR (2005); (2) survey current migration developments in the major regions of the world, and (3) present policy findings and practical options around a topical theme. Expert contributions are drawn from a wide range of sources, including IOM's policy and programme work, government migration policy and practice, academia and other international organizations, among others.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 25 000

## **IX.8 Gender Issues Activities**

497. IOM is committed to promoting awareness of and sensitivity to gender issues throughout the Organization, and to mainstream its gender policy in programmes to address specific gender-related needs of migrant women and men. To this end, the Working Group on Gender Issues (WGGI) acts as a catalyst in monitoring progress in gender mainstreaming throughout the Organization and has adopted a three-pronged programme of activities to address project support, training and outreach events, and research and publications. The WGGI feels these combined activities should have the largest impact possible on a greater number of beneficiaries, migrants and staff. In view of the importance the Administration attaches to gender issues, it proposes to allocate Discretionary Income to pursue these objectives through selected project initiatives as outlined below:

### **Project Support**

- Empowerment and integration activities for migrant women subjected to traditional harmful practices.

### **Training and Outreach**

- Organization of gender-awareness activities for Headquarters staff.

### **Publications**

- Publication of policy-oriented studies on gender and labour migration issues in Bangladesh, Korea, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

*Budgeted resources:* USD 80 000

## IX.9 Elections Support

498. Although IOM supports the inclusion of all migrant communities into democratic electoral processes in their countries of origin, the Organization's involvement over the years in election processes has been in a post-emergency context. However, recognizing that external voting has become standard practice in most developed and developing countries with a significant expatriate community abroad, IOM will support external voting operations on behalf of governments and electoral management bodies. Several countries have approached IOM for assistance in organizing external voting programmes for their nationals abroad, as it encourages expatriate groups to maintain links with their home communities and enables them to participate in the creation of an environment to which they may eventually return to. IOM will provide support to governments as part of efforts to extend access of migrant communities to democratic electoral processes in their countries or territories of origin. Appropriate institutional procedures for the planning and organizing of external voting will be established in close collaboration with concerned governments.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 60 000

## IX.10 Cooperation with the World Bank on Migration and Development

499. Taking into account the mutual efforts to bring IOM and the World Bank (WB) closer in developing migration and development activities, the two institutions will continue to strive for strengthened collaboration on specific research initiatives, project development and inter-agency coordination. While the Bank has undertaken extensive research over the years on the impact of migrant remittances on mitigating hardship and serving as a financial resource in developing countries, IOM, on the other hand, has harnessed the potential of diasporas as development agents for their countries of origin. Efforts will be made to develop policies to maximize mutual benefits and enhance global knowledge on the relationship between migration and development.

500. Given the importance the Administration attaches to this collaboration, a contribution from Discretionary Income has been made towards this initiative.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 168 000

## IX.11 Private Sector Liaison

501. Though IOM has enjoyed excellent relations with governments, individual migrants, NGOs and other partners, one important actor and stakeholder has not been sufficiently involved in the international dialogue on migration. The private sector has an important influence on policy and economic development, and is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of corporate social responsibility as migration opens up new business opportunities, but also poses new challenges. The Director General has decided to pursue closer cooperation with the private sector through the Business Advisory Board (BAB), an interactive community of business leaders interested in global mobility, economic development, social stability and corporate responsibility and representing different geographic and thematic areas. The members of the BAB meet once a year to exchange information and advice on global issues relevant to migration and business, and to explore how to promote closer partnership between IOM and the private sector. For the rest of the year, the Board will form a network to follow up on issues identified and discussed at the annual meeting, and address other topics and developments as they arise. The allocation from Discretionary Income will cover the costs of this outreach and partnership development effort.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 50 000

## IX.12 Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants

502. This initiative is described in section VIII.1 where funding from other sources are shown. This paragraph only reflects the allocation from Discretionary Income to assist stranded migrants.

503. The combined funding for HASM totals USD 230,000.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 50 000

## IX.13 Staff Security

504. Taking into account the increased exposure to threats and related staff safety and security concerns, international organizations have reinforced efforts related to staff and asset security management. Recognizing the potential threat to the lives of IOM staff in security-alert zones, IOM participates in the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) mechanism.

505. Mindful of the increasing safety concerns for humanitarian workers, the Council at its Eighty-eighth session (Resolution No. 1111 (LXXXVIII)) and subsequently at the Ninetieth session (Resolution No. 1129 (XC)) following a revision to the overhead rate, approved the use of a portion of the overhead income generated to cover the Organization's fees for participation in the UNDSS mechanism, staff security structures as well as coverage of Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance requirements in IOM offices. The procedures established have proven effective in identifying mission safety and security requirements from a technical perspective and are instrumental in providing reasonable safety, security practices and standards. Assessment and inspection of security needs is ongoing in all IOM offices, and training is provided to staff on security matters. The actual use of funds generated by the portion of overhead income earmarked for participation in the UNDSS and other related costs will continue to be reported separately in the annual financial report.

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 3 000 000

## IX.14 Inter-American Course on International Migration

506. Within the framework of this ongoing activity, IOM and the Organization of American States (OAS) organize an annual Inter-American Course on International Migration with the National Directorate of Migration of Argentina. The course covers important topics on migration policy, planning and administration, with participants mainly government officials from Latin America who see it as an opportunity to achieve homogeneous migration policies in the region.

507. An allocation from Discretionary Income is provided in recognition of the importance in advancing knowledge on migration issues in the region

*Budgeted Resources:* USD 30 000

## IX.15 Centre for Information on Migration in Latin America (CIMAL)

508. The main objective of the Centre is to provide information on international migration and related matters covering Latin America, the Caribbean and other geographical areas as a service to states and the general public. This information has been compiled over the years from reliable sources, such as academic institutions, migration specialists and projects and information units working on migration in the region. The information makes it possible to understand and monitor the characteristics and magnitude of migration movements within the region. CIMAL has published and updated a bibliographic registry of publications on migration, reverse transfer of technology, human resources and related matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. CIMAL also plays an important



role in the promotion and use of modern information dissemination tools and methodologies in order to achieve compatibility among regional systems, which will be strengthened.

509. An allocation from Discretionary Income is provided in support of the work of CIMAL.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 35 000*

### **IX.16 Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America**

510. This activity is described under section IV.3.4 of this document where full donor contributions are shown. This only reflects the additional allocation from Discretionary Income to enhance IOM's structures in support of PLACMI.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 15 000*

### **IX.17 Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)**

511. This activity is described under section III.1.1 of this document where full donor contributions are shown. This paragraph only reflects the additional allocation from Discretionary Income for the general oversight of this initiative.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 50 000*

### **IX.18 Course on International Migration Law**

512. IOM provides training to various government officials on the main elements of international migration law. Considering the interest expressed by governments, IOM organizes an annual course open to officials of various government ministries formulating migration law and policy, as well as those responsible for its implementation. The training covers a broad overview of international migration law while at the same time focusing on migration issues of specific interest. Dialogue and cooperation between government departments on the national level is also encouraged.

*Budgeted Resources: USD 20 000*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET

### OVERALL SUMMARY

	Africa	Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	North America	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Global Support/ Services	Total
I. Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	46 188 900	3 771 100	40 871 600	5 579 400	76 358 700	27 535 500	3 605 500	<b>203 910 700</b>
II. Migration Health	9 273 000		3 944 100		8 727 400	5 666 600	3 578 400	<b>31 189 500</b>
III. Migration and Development	3 611 100	847 200	24 830 300		1 401 300	2 266 900		<b>32 956 800</b>
IV. Regulating Migration	6 156 800	2 405 100	12 489 600		20 345 400	89 262 400		<b>130 659 300</b>
V. Facilitating Migration	3 655 600	190 700	6 105 000	1 264 700	11 313 600	6 354 300	57 400	<b>28 941 300</b>
VI. Migration Policy, Research and Communications						111 000	154 600	<b>265 600</b>
VII. Reparation Programmes		1 184 600	86 200			1 781 100		<b>3 051 900</b>
VIII. General Programme Support				71 100		299 300	7 161 800	<b>7 532 200</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68 885 400</b>	<b>8 398 700</b>	<b>88 326 800</b>	<b>6 915 200</b>	<b>118 146 400</b>	<b>133 277 100</b>	<b>14 557 700</b>	<b>438 507 300</b>

## PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BY REGION

### Africa

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	34 284 200
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	390 200
	I.2.2	Voluntary Repatriation of Liberians from Ghana and Nigeria	2 456 600
	I.3.1	Research and Capacity Building in Conflict Management in Ethiopia	413 900
	I.3.2	Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sudan	925 100
	I.3.3	Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	3 340 400
	I.3.19	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	4 378 500
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46 188 900</b>
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessment	8 235 900
	II.2.1	Raising Awareness on HIV/AIDS in Angola	85 300
	II.2.2	Reduction of HIV/AIDS Among Mobile Populations in Senegal	38 500
	II.2.3	Activities to Strengthen HIV/AIDS Response and Health Outcomes of Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	913 300
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9 273 000</b>
Migration and Development	III.1.1	Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)	1 794 300
	III.1.2	African and Mediterranean Dialogue on Irregular Migration	549 200
	III.1.3	Programme to Promote the Development of an Emigration Zone in the Maghreb Region	394 600
	III.2.1	Return of Qualified Nationals to Sudan	873 000
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 611 100</b>
Regulating Migration	IV.1.2	Assisted Voluntary Return from Switzerland to Various Destinations in Africa	665 600
	IV.2.1	Assistance to Children Trafficked for Labour Exploitation in Ghana	281 600
	IV.2.2	Counter-trafficking Assistance Programme in Southern Africa	2 652 300
	IV.3.1	Programme for the Enhancement of Transit and Irregular Migration Management in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 476 700

**Africa (cont'd)**

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.3.2	Assessment of Migration Phenomena Across the Sahara	80 600
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6 156 800</b>
Facilitating Migration	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	27 800
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	2 041 100
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	1 586 700
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 655 600</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>68 885 400</b>

## Middle East

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	819 300
	I.3.4	Support Programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Iraq	1 253 600
	I.3.5	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq	1 698 200
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 771 100</b>
Migration and Development	III.2.2	Return of Qualified Iraqis (RQI)	<b>847 200</b>
Regulating Migration	IV.1.3	Regional Support to Facilitate Assisted Voluntary Return to Iraq	1 666 000
	IV.3.3	Capacity Building in Migration Management Programme, Iraq	739 100
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 405 100</b>
Facilitating Migration	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	21 200
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	169 500
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>190 700</b>
Reparation Programmes	VII.3	Iraq Property Claims Programme	<b>1 184 600</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8 398 700</b>

## Latin America and the Caribbean

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	1 356 900
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	64 000
	I.3.6	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Receptor Communities in Colombia	12 822 400
	I.3.7	Support Programme for Ex-combatants and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia	16 111 400
	I.3.8	Programme for Strengthening Peace in Colombia	2 057 300
	I.3.9	Protection of the Land and Property of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia	650 100
	I.3.10	Haiti Transition Initiative	5 772 600
	I.3.11	Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative in Haiti	456 900
	I.3.12	Enhancement of Institutional and Community Civil Defence Systems in Peru	100 800
	I.3.19	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	1 479 200
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40 871 600</b>
Migration Health	II.2.4	Response to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia	<b>3 944 100</b>
Migration and Development	III.1.4	Technical Assistance for the Planning of Population Movements in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina	614 400
	III.1.5	Technical Assistance for the Development of Rural Provinces in Argentina	591 100
	III.1.6	Technical Assistance to the National Indigenous Development Council in Chile	980 800
	III.1.7	Implementation of Networks of Colombians Living Abroad	218 500
	III.1.8	Community-strengthening Initiatives in Ecuador	8 943 700
	III.1.9	Project to Promote Development and Rehabilitation – National Fund for Peace (FONAPAZ), Guatemala	685 800
	III.1.10	Development Programme with the Executive Coordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP), Guatemala	530 600
	III.1.11	Infrastructure Development in the Port of Champerico, Guatemala	6 015 900
	III.1.12	Technical Support to the Lima Municipality in the Execution of Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works in Areas Prone to Migration in Peru	5 299 800

**Latin America and the Caribbean (cont'd)**

Migration and Development (cont'd)	III.1.13	Strengthening the Management System of Lima's Town Hall, Peru	815 600
	III.1.14	Decentralized Programme for Young Persons with Labour Problems in Uruguay	134 100
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>24 830 300</b>
Regulating Migration	IV.1.5	Return of Vulnerable Migrants to Guatemala	200 300
	IV.1.6	Reintegration Assistance to Returnees in Haiti	549 500
	IV.1.7	Assisted Voluntary Return from Mexico	1 615 300
	IV.2.3	Prevention of Trafficking and Smuggling in Children and Adolescents in the Andean Region	93 700
	IV.2.4	Counter-trafficking Training for Migration Authorities in Central America and Mexico	169 400
	IV.2.5	Information and Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in Central America and Mexico	142 500
	IV.2.6	Information Campaign on Trafficking in Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic	158 300
	IV.2.7	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Mexico	538 500
	IV.2.8	Prevention of Trafficking Activities in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay	75 600
	IV.2.9	Capacity Building to Combat Trafficking in Argentina	102 100
	IV.2.10	Prevention and Protection of Trafficking Victims in Costa Rica	86 400
	IV.2.11	Shelter for Victims of Trafficking in El Salvador	152 100
	IV.3.4	Technical Cooperation in the Area of Migration (PLACMI), Latin America	615 000
	IV.3.5	Technical Cooperation Project to Strengthen the Central American Commission of Directors of Migration (OCAM)/Puebla Virtual Secretariat	497 400
	IV.3.6	Management of the Migrant Operations Centre in the Caribbean	1 709 800
IV.3.7	South American Conference on Migration	50 000	

## Latin America and the Caribbean (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.3.8	Technical Assistance for the Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation in Argentina	423 300
	IV.3.9	Technical Assistance to the Secretariat of Tourism in Argentina	388 900
	IV.3.10	Technical Assistance in Designing and Implementing a Migration Policy in Chile	354 700
	IV.3.11	Management of Alien Affairs in Costa Rica	54 000
	IV.3.12	Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Passports in Ecuador	1 563 600
	IV.3.13	Advisory and Training Services for the Institutional Strengthening of the Public Ministry, Peru	1 813 900
	IV.3.14	Management of Funds for Qualified Human Resources and Humanitarian Mobilization in Peru	174 200
	IV.3.15	Strengthening Technical Capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to Enhance Migration Management and Regional Security	889 800
	IV.3.16	Cooperation Agreement Between IOM and the Ministry of Industries, Energy and Mining of Uruguay	15 000
	IV.3.17	Capacity Building Through the Transfer and Exchange of Qualified Uruguayans	56 300
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 489 600</b>
Facilitating Migration	V.1.1	Labour Migration from Colombia and Ecuador to Spain	450 900
	V.1.2	Assistance in Seasonal Labour Migration from Guatemala to Canada	1 400 700
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	4 253 400
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6 105 000</b>
Reparation Programmes	VII.4	Support to the Colombian National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation	<b>86 200</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>88 326 800</b>



## North America

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	<b>5 579 400</b>
Facilitating Migration	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	23 400
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	1 241 300
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 264 700</b>
General Programme Support	VIII.2.2	Special Assignments and Support	<b>71 100</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6 915 200</b>

## Asia and Oceania

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	31 341 500
	I.3.13	Community Stabilization Initiative in Afghanistan	5 009 600
	I.3.14	Management and Processing of Migrants in an Irregular Situation Bound for Australia	25 498 900
	I.3.15	Support to Conflict-affected Communities in Indonesia	3 787 500
	I.3.16	Emergency Relief Assistance for Victims of the Earthquake in Pakistan	564 800
	I.3.17	Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka	9 526 500
	I.3.18	Community Rehabilitation and Socio-economic Support for Conflict Resolution in Sri Lanka	141 000
	I.3.19	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	488 900
			<b>Subtotal</b>
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessment	7 646 000
	II.2.5	Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care for Migration-affected Communities in Myanmar	315 000
	II.2.6	Migrant Health Assistance in Thailand	685 700
	II.3.1	Capacity Building for Healthcare Staff in Indonesia	41 600
	II.3.2	Community Health Revitalization Programme Through Satellite Health Clinics in Indonesia	16 500
	II.3.3	Healthcare to Persons Affected by the Tsunami in Thailand	22 600
			<b>Subtotal</b>
Migration and Development	III.1.15	Remittances and their Development Impact in Rural Communities in Tajikistan	115 900
	III.2.3	Return of Qualified Afghans (RQA)	1 285 400
			<b>Subtotal</b>
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support to Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	110 800
	IV.1.8	Reception and Reintegration Assistance to Returning Afghans	429 600
	IV.1.9	Immigration Information and Return Counselling Services in Australia	227 700

## Asia and Oceania (cont'd)

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.1.10	Care and Voluntary Return of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, Indonesia	2 119 000
	IV.1.11	Enhanced Capacity Building in Migration Management to Support Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees to Sri Lanka	1 414 400
	IV.1.12	Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Sri Lankan Refugees from India	916 000
	IV.2.12	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Central Asia	1 921 500
	IV.2.13	Counter-trafficking Interventions for Victims of Trafficking in Bangladesh	919 300
	IV.2.14	Information Campaign for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Cambodia	108 300
	IV.2.15	Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Support Victims of Trafficking in Cambodia	116 400
	IV.2.16	Return and Reintegration Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Indonesia	512 100
	IV.2.17	Enhancing the Capacity of Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education in Indonesia	406 600
	IV.2.18	Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children in the Islamic Republic of Iran	14 100
	IV.2.19	Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficking Victims in Japan	541 600
	IV.2.20	Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies to Combat Trafficking in Kazakhstan	35 400
	IV.2.21	Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Kyrgyzstan	232 500
	IV.2.22	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Tajikistan	290 800
	IV.2.23	Counter-trafficking Project in Viet Nam	76 200
	IV.3.18	Strategic Partnership to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Central Asia	23 600
	IV.3.19	Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime	93 200
	IV.3.20	Enhancing Capacity of Immigration Officials in Bangladesh	147 800
	IV.3.21	Enhanced Migration Management and Border Control Project for Cambodia	93 300
	IV.3.22	Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Personnel in Indonesia	5 042 100
	IV.3.23	Enhancing the Capacity of Border Security Forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran	75 100

**Asia and Oceania (cont'd)**

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.3.24	Support to the Academy for Migration and Refugee Studies in the Islamic Republic of Iran	198 900
	IV.3.25	Enhancing Control on the Land Border Between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	290 500
	IV.3.26	Legal Support to Ethnic Returnees in Kyrgyzstan	35 400
	IV.3.27	Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Passports in Kyrgyzstan	670 100
	IV.3.28	Border Management in the Philippines	2 351 800
	IV.3.29	Enhancement of Immigration Services in the Philippines	201 100
	IV.3.30	Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia and Tajikistan	28 100
	IV.3.31	Enhanced Migration Management for Timor-Leste	702 100
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20 345 400</b>
Facilitating Migration	V.1.3	Regional Dialogue on Facilitating Migration Between Asia and the European Union	670 600
	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	5 517 900
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	1 304 700
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	3 820 400
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11 313 600</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>118 146 400</b>

## Europe

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	24 684 800
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	12 200
	I.3.20	Assistance to Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia	2 838 500
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>27 535 500</b>
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessment	5 416 100
	II.2.7	HIV/AIDS Prevention for Migrants in the Republic of Moldova	26 400
	II.3.4	Capacity Building Through Medical Teams in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo	224 100
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>5 666 600</b>
Migration and Development	III.1.16	Micro-enterprise Development in Armenia	794 800
	III.1.17	Community Infrastructure Development for Agricultural Initiatives in Azerbaijan	96 500
	III.2.4	Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals from the Netherlands	1 375 600
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2 266 900</b>
Regulating Migration	IV.1.1	General Returns of Migrants and Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Support to Governments on Voluntary Return Assistance	68 167 200
	IV.1.4	Return Assistance to Ecuadorian Entrepreneurs from Spain	13 000
	IV.1.13	Employment Assistance Services for Returnees from Switzerland to Bosnia and Herzegovina	20 800
	IV.1.14	Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Unsuccessful Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants to Georgia	80 500
	IV.1.15	Information Centre on Return and Resettlement in Greece	48 000
	IV.1.16	Assisted Voluntary Return to the Republic of Moldova	152 000
	IV.1.17	Return Assistance to Rejected Asylum Seekers in the Netherlands	67 800
	IV.2.24	Developing Partnerships to Combat Trafficking in Europe	240 500

**Europe (cont'd)**

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.2.25	Programme Against Human Trafficking in Eastern and South-eastern Europe	353 500
	IV.2.26	Counter-trafficking Initiatives and Assistance for the Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children in the Balkans and Eastern Europe	274 000
	IV.2.27	Activities to Counter Trafficking, Build Capacity and Raise Awareness for Officials in the Baltic States	103 300
	IV.2.28	Regional Network to Combat Trafficking in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	52 400
	IV.2.29	Promoting Safe Migration and Preventing Human Trafficking in Albania	473 100
	IV.2.30	Prevention and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina	890 400
	IV.2.31	Combating Trafficking in Women in Bulgaria	358 100
	IV.2.32	Counter-trafficking Campaign in the Czech Republic	50 100
	IV.2.33	Initiative for the Benefit of Victims of Trafficking in Greece	433 300
	IV.2.34	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking from Italy	455 400
	IV.2.35	Reintegration of Women Victims of Trafficking in Latvia	30 400
	IV.2.36	Capacity Building for Lawyers and Students in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	25 300
	IV.2.37	Counter-trafficking Activities in Roma Communities in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	62 600
	IV.2.38	Combating Trafficking in Women in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine	1 432 200
	IV.2.39	Raising Awareness on Trafficking in Portugal	52 800
	IV.2.40	Counter-trafficking Activities in the Russian Federation	2 035 900
	IV.2.41	Activities to Combat Trafficking in Turkey	703 400
	IV.3.30	Capacity Building for Migration Management in Georgia and Tajikistan	688 400

**Europe (cont'd)**

Regulating Migration (cont'd)	IV.3.32	Training Network to Combat Organized Crime in South-eastern Europe	339 700
	IV.3.33	Capacity Building to Combat Irregular Migration and Development of a Readmission Policy and its Implementation in Albania	891 900
	IV.3.34	Establishment of an Integrated Border Management Model in Azerbaijan	673 700
	IV.3.35	European Migration Network in Austria	413 200
	IV.3.36	Support to Enhance Migration Management Capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 106 400
	IV.3.37	Strengthening Migration Management in the Republics of Belarus and Moldova	940 900
	IV.3.38	Data Collection to Facilitate Trade and Transport in the Republic of Moldova	27 300
	IV.3.39	Capacity Building for Migration Management in the Republic of Moldova	480 100
	IV.3.40	Monitoring of the Temporary Shelter for Foreigners in Portugal	15 500
	IV.3.41	Enhancing Migration Management and Combating Illegal Migration in Ukraine	7 109 300
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89 262 400</b>
Facilitating Migration	V.1.4	Integrated Approach to Promoting Legal Migration Between the South Caucasus and the European Union	524 600
	V.1.5	Prevention of Irregular Migration Through Vocational Training and Creation of Job Opportunities in Armenia	65 100
	V.1.6	Information Campaign to Target Qualified Workers in the Czech Republic	402 300
	V.1.7	Migration Information Centre to Facilitate Integration of Migrants in the Labour Market in Slovakia	359 100
	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	1 161 600
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	1 320 900
	V.2.3	Travel Assistance to Individuals and Governments	532 800
	V.2.4	Migrant Integration	1 987 900
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6 354 300</b>

**Europe (cont'd)**

Migration Policy, Research and Communications	VI.1.2	Essentials of Migration Management	20 000
	VI.2.1	Central European Forum for Migration Research in Poland	59 900
	VI.2.3	Study on Female Immigrants in Ageing Societies in Europe	31 100
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>111 000</b>
Reparation Programmes	VII.1	Forced Labour Compensation Programme, Germany	1 265 000
	VII.2	Holocaust Victim Assets Programme	516 100
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1 781 100</b>
General Programme Support	VIII.2.2	Special Assignments and Support	<b>299 300</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>133 277 100</b>



## Global Support/Services

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.1	Resettlement Assistance	3 559 000
	I.2.1	General Repatriation Assistance	46 500
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 605 500</b>
Migration Health	II.1	Migration Health Assessment	<b>3 578 400</b>
Facilitating Migration	V.2.1	Pre-consular Assistance	19 100
	V.2.2	Migrant Training	38 300
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>57 400</b>
Migration Policy, Research and Communications	VI.1.1	International Dialogue on Migration: Intersessional Workshop on Migrants and the Host Society	25 000
	VI.1.3	Berne Initiative Follow-up	35 000
	VI.1.4	World Migration Report 2007	69 600
	VI.2.2	The Development Potential of Transnational Migrants from sub-Saharan Africa in the Health Sector in Switzerland	25 000
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>154 600</b>
General Programme Support	VIII.1	Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants	180 000
	VIII.2.1	Associate Experts	1 162 000
	VIII.2.3	IOM Staff Assigned to Other Organizations	237 400
	VIII.3	Migrant Management and Operational Services Application (MIMOSA)	792 400
	VIII.4	Staff and Services Covered by Miscellaneous Income	4 700 000
	VIII.5	Sasakawa Endowment Fund	90 000
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 161 800</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>14 557 700</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>438 507 300</b>

## POST-EMERGENCY MIGRATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BY REGION

### Africa

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.1	Research and Capacity Building in Conflict Management in Ethiopia	413 900
	I.3.2	Facilitating Sustainable Return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sudan	925 100
	I.3.3	Emergency Assistance to Mobile and Vulnerable Populations in Zimbabwe	3 340 400
	I.3.19	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	4 378 500
<b>Total</b>			<b>9 057 900</b>

### Middle East

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.4	Support Programme for the Ministry of Displacement and Migration in Iraq	1 253 600
	I.3.5	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq	1 698 200
<b>Total</b>			<b>2 951 800</b>

### Latin America and the Caribbean

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.6	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Receptor Communities in Colombia	12 822 400
	I.3.7	Support Programme for Ex-combatants and Victims of Armed Conflict in Colombia	16 111 400
	I.3.8	Programme for Strengthening Peace in Colombia	2 057 300
	I.3.9	Protection of the Land and Property of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Colombia	650 100
	I.3.10	Haiti Transition Initiative	5 772 600
	I.3.11	Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative in Haiti	456 900
	I.3.12	Enhancement of Institutional and Community Civil Defence Systems in Peru	100 800
	I.3.19	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	1 479 200
<b>Total</b>			<b>39 450 700</b>

## Asia and Oceania

Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.13	Community Stabilization Initiative in Afghanistan	5 009 600
	I.3.14	Management and Processing of Migrants in an Irregular Situation Bound for Australia	25 498 900
	I.3.15	Support to Conflict-affected Communities in Indonesia	3 787 500
	I.3.16	Emergency Relief Assistance for Victims of the Earthquake in Pakistan	564 800
	I.3.17	Post-tsunami Recovery Assistance in Indonesia and Sri Lanka	9 526 500
	I.3.18	Community Rehabilitation and Socio-economic Support for Conflict Resolution in Sri Lanka	141 000
	I.3.19	Support for EU Election Observation Missions	488 900
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>45 017 200</b>
Migration Health	II.3.1	Capacity Building for Healthcare Staff in Indonesia	41 600
	II.3.2	Community Health Revitalization Programme Through Satellite Health Clinics in Indonesia	16 500
	II.3.3	Healthcare to Persons Affected by the Tsunami in Thailand	22 600
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>80 700</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>45 097 900</b>
<b>Europe</b>			
Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	I.3.20	Assistance to Redundant Military Personnel in Serbia	2 838 500
Migration Health	II.3.4	Capacity Building Through Medical Teams in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo	224 100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3 062 600</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>99 620 900</b>

## **ANNEX I - FUNDS IN SPECIAL ACCOUNTS**

### **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACCOUNT**

In accordance with IOM General Bulletin No. 1054, the Emergency Preparedness Account (EPA) was established on 30 August 1993 for use in emergency situations where there is a clear need for immediate assessment and for other operational expenditure, prior to the actual receipt of external funding. Any authorized use of the EPA is considered as a loan against the specific operation that it initially supports, and all funds disbursed from the EPA are to be fully reimbursed as soon as possible once the operation obtains donor support. The balance of the Emergency Preparedness Account is currently USD 394,122.

**REFUGEE LOAN FUND**

The Refugee Loan Fund, established pursuant to Resolution No. 210 (XII) of 12 May 1960, permits the financing, in part or in whole, of the cost of transport of refugees and related services by giving interest-free loans to those who require financial assistance to migrate to resettlement countries. Repayment of such loans is secured by promissory notes signed by the refugee or his/her sponsor. Formerly, there were two separate loan funds. At its Sixty-first Session on 28 November 1990, the Council approved the merger, effective 1 January 1991, of the Refugee Loan Fund and the Loan Fund for Refugees outside Europe.

It is estimated that 50,000 refugees will be seeking assistance under the Refugee Loan Fund in 2007, and that approximately USD 97,000,000 will be expended from the Fund to finance these movements.

The following table estimates the resources available and required for 2007, as well as the anticipated balance at year-end.

	<u>2007</u> <u>Estimates</u> USD
<u>Resources</u>	
Brought forward from 2006	5 000 000
Contributions from the United States Government	76 000 000
Repayments of promissory notes by refugees	20 000 000
Income from self-payers	1 000 000
Interest income	200 000
Interest returned to the United States Treasury	(200 000)
	<hr/>
<u>Total resources</u>	102 000 000
	<hr/>
<u>Estimated requirements</u>	97 000 000
	<hr/>
<b>Estimated balance carried forward at end of year</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>

**SASAKAWA ENDOWMENT FUND**

The Sasakawa Endowment Fund was established in 1990 for the purpose of:

- (a) promoting the expansion of the transfer of human resources programmes in all regions of the world, particularly in the Asia-Pacific area, and other migration for development activities;
- (b) furthering the understanding and analysis of migration, and
- (c) responding to emergency and other humanitarian migration needs.

Under the endowment agreement with the Foundation, the Fund's capital must remain intact and only the interest income generated from the Fund may be used to finance activities.

	<u>2007</u> <u>Estimates</u> USD
<u>Capital Account</u>	
Balance at the beginning of the year	2 000 000
Balance from income account (see below)	<u>0</u>
<u>Total fund at the end of the year</u>	<u>2 000 000</u>
 <u>Income Account</u>	
Balance at the beginning of the year	0
Interest income earned during the year	90 000
Allocation of interest income to projects*	<u>(90 000)</u>
<u>Balance at the end of the year</u>	<u>0</u>
* Allocation for priority projects in Asia	USD 35 000
* Allocation for priority projects in Africa	USD 35 000
* Allocation for priority projects in Latin America and the Caribbean	USD 20 000

## GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA - FIDUCIARY FUND

Under the umbrella of the Government of Guatemala, IOM is the implementing partner of FONAPAZ (The National Fund for Peace) and the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency of Guatemala (SCEP). Financing of both programmes is in the form of a Fiduciary Fund and the purpose of the Funds is for IOM to administer the projects in cooperation with the Government of Guatemala.

As in previous years, the programme with FONAPAZ is designed to improve the living conditions of the population of Guatemala, particularly in the areas of return, reinsertion and adjoining areas. The FONAPAZ funds are from the government, financed with national budget resources.

The programme with the Executive Co-ordination Secretary of the Presidency (SCEP) aims at executing projects to fight poverty in urban peripheral areas, comprehensive development projects in rural communities, projects for the maintenance and repair of small roads and rural local roads, and environment conservation projects.

The total funds assigned to IOM by the Government of Guatemala in 2007 are estimated at approximately USD 30,225,000 (from FONAPAZ - USD 16,429,000 and from SCEP - USD 13,796,000) and are divided between operations and administrative support.

The administrative support funds are transferred directly to IOM to cover costs relating to project monitoring as well as to finance experts who provide technical and administrative support to FONAPAZ and SCEP programmes. The amounts in IOM's Programme and Budget for 2007 reflect only the support funds totalling USD 1,216,400 (from FONAPAZ - USD 685,800 and from SCEP - USD 530,600). Further description of these programmes is included under sections III.1.9 and III.1.10 of this document.

The funds for the operational part of both programmes are held in the form of a Fiduciary Fund, estimated at USD 29,008,600. The terms and regulations of the fund are stipulated in agreements with FONAPAZ and SCEP. The following table outlines the resources of the Fiduciary Funds to be administered by IOM in 2007 and their application to the various programmes.

	<u>2007</u> <u>Estimates</u> USD
<b><u>FONAPAZ</u></b>	
Integrated Development Programmes for Communities (PRODIC)	3 819 200
Border Development Programme (PRODEFRO)	9 134 600
Teachers for Peace Programme	1 442 300
Health and Welfare Project (PROSABIE)	412 500
Administrative Project	934 600
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Total FONAPAZ Fund	15 743 200
	=====

2007  
Estimates  
USD

**SCEP**

Combating Poverty	1 726 900
Integrated Community Development	11 538 500
Total SCEP Fund	<u>13 265 400</u>

**TOTAL FIDUCIARY FUNDS**

**29 008 600**



## **RAPID RESPONSE TRANSPORTATION FUND**

A Guidance Note was concluded on 31 May 2000 between the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on cooperation in the field of transportation.

In pursuance of the above agreement to carry out the transportation activities in a timely and effective manner, it is proposed to establish a fund from voluntary contributions for its movement operations, particularly during emergencies. The operational fund will endeavour to maintain a balance of USD 5 million. To replenish the fund, IOM will raise funds bilaterally and, to the extent possible, within the context of United Nations consolidated appeals. UNHCR will endeavour to ensure donor recognition of this requirement. The current balance as of August 2006 is USD 2,128,413.

This agreement between UNHCR and IOM builds on the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the two organizations on 15 May 1997. It specifically lays out the responsibilities between the two organizations in the provision of transportation assistance. It further provides guidance on how specific agreements are to be reached and the appropriate mechanisms between the headquarters of the two organizations to be activated for this purpose. Both IOM and UNHCR are confident that this agreement will strengthen their response capability in dealing with situations which may involve massive movements of persons at risk.

## ANNEX II - FOREIGN CURRENCY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

Under IOM's Financial Regulations, the Administrative Part of the Budget is expressed in Swiss francs (CHF) while the Operational Part of the Budget is expressed in US dollars (USD). While much of the income and expenditure under both parts of the budget occur in the indicated currencies, an increasing number of transactions are made in other currencies under both parts, exposing the budgets concerned to exchange rate fluctuations. For example, the value of field staff salaries paid in local currency may fluctuate when expressed in Swiss francs (Administrative Part of the Budget) or US dollars (Operational Part of the Budget), because of exchange rate fluctuations.

For the Programme and Budget, IOM's procedure is to use the exchange rates prevailing at the time the Budget is prepared to express other national currencies in terms of Swiss francs or US dollars. The preparation process begins early in the year, as budget estimates must be received from each IOM Office worldwide and be consolidated to meet the deadlines for the autumn session of the Subcommittee on Budget and Finance. For the most part, the budget estimates for 2007 were prepared using July 2006 exchange rates. The exchange rates for some of the major currencies used by IOM were as follows:

Swiss franc/US dollar	1.24
Euro/US dollar	0.796 / 1.2563
Pound sterling/US dollar	0.549 / 1.8215
Canadian dollar/US dollar	1.12
Australian dollar/US dollar	1.37

During the period between the budget preparation cycle and final submission to the Council, budget estimates are reviewed to ensure that they reflect any major foreign exchange fluctuations that may have occurred in the interim. However, with respect to the Administrative Part of the Budget, it should be noted that any effects that might be produced by such foreign exchange rate fluctuations are largely neutralized due to the fact that the predominant currency of income and expenditure is the same, i.e. Swiss francs. On the other hand, the Operational Part of the Budget is not so hedged and its foreign currency positions are monitored on a continual basis by Treasury services.



## **ANNEX III – OPERATIONAL PART OF THE BUDGET – STAFFING LEVELS / STAFF AND OFFICE COSTS**

### **Explanatory Note**

Staffing and office costs for the Operational Part of the Budget include projected staffing levels as well as the office infrastructures required to carry out operational activities.

The staffing levels and related costs included under Project Funds, i.e. those attributable to specific operational projects, are based on a projection of current staff and office structures. In this regard, where activities and/or funding are foreseen for a partial year, the related cost of staffing is reduced accordingly. The staffing levels and office structures, in particular those funded by specific projects, are subject to the level of activity and funding, and therefore adjusted on an ongoing basis.

Staff positions, office structures and other costs funded from Discretionary Income are shown separately.